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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of Mr. Seymour Keay's letter to the Viceroy regarding the Chunda Railway project of Hyderabad, from which we give some extracts. Mr. Keay writes:

So far from the Council of Regency having sanctioned the present Railway scheme, I understand this scheme, which only arose after the collapse of that of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., last March, has never been brought before it for formal consideration. At all events, it is certain that no regular official "instructions" whatever were given by the Council as such to Sirdar Diler Jung. Certain instructions were merely privately prepared, and submitted to two of the four members of the Council individually, viz., to the Nawab Khoorshed Jah and the Peshkar, who moreover, were apparently induced to sign them with a very insufficient knowledge of their contents. H. H. the Nizam, who himself holds one vote, if not two, in the Council, was well known to possess a strong dislike to the project, and special measures were actually taken to silence his voice in the Council, owing to this dislike having shown itself. The Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah, who possesses one vote, so far from supporting the scheme, adhered to the written protest which he had already officially recorded against the previous scheme of last year. It is well known that even the Peshkar though he signed the instructions, has shortly before doing so himself held, at his own house, a meeting of the leading officials, with the object of concerting measure against it; and it is said that he only signed at all on receiving a private intimation that his office would be gone if he did not do so. The Junior Administrator and Secretary to the Council, the Nawab Meer Liak Ali Khan, was never, I believe, even consulted in the transaction; nor were the "instructions" to Sirdar Diler Jung issued through *both of* the Joint Administrators, a course which was imperatively necessary, under a binding proviso of the Constitution.

FURTHER REVELATIONS:

In the prospectus of the new Company, Mr. Rendel, C. E., Consulting Engineer to the Secretary of State for India, has informed the investing public that the "surveys, sections, plans, bills of quantities, and estimates of cost *of the lines*," which the new Company has *engaged* to construct, have been carefully examined by him, and, on the data thus supplied he has certified that the whole 370 miles of railway may be constructed for an average of £6,000 per mile. I am credibly informed, however, that about 80 miles of the proposed lines *have never been surveyed at all*; and it is difficult to conceive how, under these circumstances, any reliable estimate of cost could be arrived at. Should engineering difficulties present themselves in the unsurveyed country, it is clear that the result may be that the Company may find itself unable, from want of capital, to complete the works on which the very existence of its concession depends.

It should also be noticed that, instead of dealing with a class of men like Sir George Yule, and the other officebearers of the old Railway Company, who were pledged to respect the Nizam's Treaty rights, Sirdar Diler Jung has gathered into the new Company some of the most influential opponents of the independence of the Hyderabad State, who have thus succeeded in getting a powerful weapon put into their hands for reducing the Nizam to thraldom. Nor have they been slow to indicate how thoroughly they intend to use this weapon. Their Secretary, Mr. Batten, has already written a letter to the London *Times*, dated 1st January, threatening unnamed penalties to His Highness himself, should he attempt to repudiate the obligations which Sirdar Diler Jung, without any valid authority from the Council of Regency, has incurred in His Highness' name. In that letter Mr. Batten publicly asserts that such "repudiation is impossible." His fellow officebearers have meanwhile gone a step further, and, in reversal of the policy adhered to during the last sixty years, have already endeavoured to commit the British Government to foreclose on His Highness' territory, whenever the Rs. 32,00,000 are not punctually forthcoming. I am credibly informed that they have already written a letter to the Secretary of State for India, conveying an official intimation that they expect the British Government to interfere in case of default; and I learn that the Secretary of State, whose freedom of action is possibly paralysed by the fact that one of these very officebearers is a leading member of his own Council, has received the intimation without dissent. Closely following on this intimation, the Company's promoters published to the world, both in the columns of the London *Observer* of 30th ultimo, and in the *Investors, Guardian* of 5th current, yet another intimation, showing how thoroughly they intend to use the power which Sirdar Diler Jung has given them, for the subversion of the Treaty rights of the Hyderabad State. The following are their words, which, it is to be hoped, may never in future be made to ring painfully in the ears of the young Prince, who is now about to step with a light heart upon his throne—"It is perfectly well understood that the Government of Her Majesty, as the Paramount Power, cannot free itself of the duty of preventing mal-administration in Native States. The observance of engagements of a public character is an essential of proper administration . . . There is therefore every reason to expect that these Railways will rank with the guararnteed lines of British India."

So after all our countryman Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadya was right. We condemned him for mixing up in matters of internal administration when his province was the education department, but we now see that he acted solely from a lively sense of devotion to the interests of his master, the Nizam.

THE FOLLOWING Resolution has been passed by the House of Commons regarding Indian Railways: "That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the necessity for more rapid extension of railway communication in India, and the means by which this object may be best accomplished, with special reference to the report of the Famine Commission, and with due regard to the financial condition of India."

THE RAILWAY from Bongong to Khulna was opened on Saturday last. It is 61 miles in length and traverses the rich district of Jessore. The Bengal Central Railway line consists of three sections: (1) Ranaghat to Khulna 82 miles; (2) Dum Dum to Bongong, 43 miles; (3) Ranaghat to Bhugwangola, through Krishnaghur and Murshedabad, 94 miles. The last section has not yet been commenced.

A LUCKY Punchangee Brahmin, named Soorya Marrayena Shastri, who resides in Ulsoor Pettah, Bangalore, has, according to a local paper, won a prize in a German lottery of Rs. 1,50,000.

A MORNING paper gives the following account of the works of Messrs. Burn & Co., at Howrah:

We may here mention that the Howrah Works of this firm are about 500 yards long by 240 yards wide and contain 68 bighas. They have a river frontage of 700ft. The yard consists of two large docks for the building, repairing, and docking of river steamers, flats &c. One dock, which has been recently made, is long enough to take in the largest sized river steamers, being 400ft in length by 75ft. wide at the bottom. There is also sufficient space in front of the Works, at the river side, to carry on the building of a large number of such vessels, also cargo boats, steam launches, &c., a steam saw mill, very complete boiler-maker's and rivetters' shops, carpenters' sheds, turning and general machine shops, erecting sheds; a smith's shops containing 95 fires and 7 steam hammers; a pattern shop, and the two foundries, the largest of which is capable of turning out castings weighing 20 tons. Besides the above, here are excellent store departments and show sheds. Each of these departments is complete, and on the most approved principles, and the machine shop contains some of the finest tools by the best makers. A very important branch of the business is the construction of railway rolling stock, of which the firm has turned out as many as 400 vehicles in a year.

We wish Messrs. Burn & Co., would take in educated natives as engineer-apprentices.

TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

MAN, says a New York Professor, is a quadruped; and that such is the case is shown, he argues, by the instinctive habits of young children, who never think of moving about otherwise than "on all fours." After a time, however, they are taught to balance themselves on what may be called their hind-legs; and they learn willingly enough to imitate the bearing and ultimately the walk of those around them. The child is thus trained upon the way he should not go, and when he is old he is unable to depart from it. Meanwhile his heart and the whole of his internal organs have been thrown out of gear. The valves of the heart have, in particular (always according to the American professor) to perform their functions under great difficulties; and not only the circulation of the blood, but the action of the lungs and of all the digestive organs is affected by a persistent maintenance of the bipedal attitude. Far from advocating extreme views, the professor is in favour of a compromise by which children should be suffered to grow up naturally; when it would be found, he says, that, like bears and monkeys, they would act turn by turn, as quadrupeds and as bipeds. Bravo!

TOWARDS the end of 1880, there were 150 Haileybury Civilians remaining in the Indian Civil Service. There are now—rather more than three years afterwards—only 97. The grand old race is fast dying out.

THOMAS CHENERY, the Editor of the London *Times* is dead. He was a great Arabic scholar.

THE LATEST development in the photographic art is the printing of portraits on linen and silk. You can *wash and boil* the work, and it wont come out. The face of a beautiful young lady on other corner of a gentleman's handkerchief, how delightful!

MR. GREEN, Barrister-at-law, of the Tinnevelly District, was fined by Mr. Kough, the Acting Joint-Magistrate, Rs. 20 for evading payment of the S. I. R. fare. He did not attend the Court on the first summons, for disobedience for which he is to undergo trial before Mr. Crole, the District Magistrate.

AN EXHIBITION of needle work by Native ladies and schools, which is advertised by the Sub-Committee of the National Indian Association, has been opened by Mrs. Sullivan at Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay opened the Sanskrit College provided for under the will of the late Goculdas Tejpal. Says a Bombay despatch: The deceased gentleman devised for charitable purposes ten lacs, which has now been raised, with interest, to 18 lacs. Of this amount, it is intended by the executors and trustees to devote Rs. 12,50,000 to educational purposes.

AT THE LAST SITTING of the Bengal Legislative Council there was again a little sparring. We give the following peroration of a speech of Mr. Dampeer:

Although I have felt bound to take as my motto in these discussions the Italian proverb—

Che va piano va sano;
Che va sano va lantano;
Che va forte va a la morte—

I desire, as this is probably the last of my contentious opposition to the Bill on such grounds, to express my hearty wish for the success of the measure, in whatever form it may be passed. I hope it may realise the most sanguine expectations in promoting the real good and welfare of those whom it will affect. My opposition to it has been founded on reasons which may be concentrated into the words used by a Lord Chancellor of the present century. It was, I think, Lord Lyndhurst, who, in speaking of the great essayist and historian, said: "I wish I could feel as sure of anything as Macaulay does of everything"

Not bad.

AN ITALIAN PROFESSOR at the University of Paris has been compiling some statistics relative to the comparative mortality of European armies. The result so far as the professor's own country is concerned, is alarming. He finds that of every 10,000 men, 57 die annually in the German army, 84 in the English, 92 in the French, 112 in the Austrian, and 116 in the Italian.

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S London correspondent writes that the annexation of Merv by Russia has created great excitement in Germany and Austria, while England is quite apathetic in the matter, although it is not said for what reason.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* Sir Alfred Lyall has decided the Go Charan of Agra in favour of the Hindus: The decision is to the effect that the Hindus are entitled to take their procession—under certain limitations as to the time of day and the number of cows—down one of the principal streets of the city upon the day on which the procession is annually held. Great care will be taken to make allowance for the natural susceptibilities of the Mahomedan community during their celebration of the Mohurrum, which lasts about ten days, but it is not thought equitable that during this time the Hindus should be entirely excluded from a reasonable and considerate use, for an hour or two, of one of the central thoroughfares.

THE PIONEER, though not friendly to the zemindar, fairly realizes the mischief of a "no rent" cry. It says:

If whole villages raise a cry of "no rent," the zemindars cannot afford to sue each tenant separately, as there would be appeals in every case, and the costly litigation would ruin the landholder. He might win his case, but his ryots would by that time be so impoverished by the litigation that he would recover neither his law expenses nor his rent; and thus if he sued 100 of his tenants he would find the end would be pauperism for himself. This is the danger of the "no rent cry a preading combination on such a point among the ryots," as the case of the Government estates in Orissa has shown, is mischievous in the extreme. In Orissa the Government was compelled to fight appeal after appeal from the Lower Courts to the Privy Council, and the end was that the ryots lost their case, but were so impoverished that Government had to remit rents, and thus lost 2½ lakhs by the transaction. No private landholder could afford to enter into such a struggle and hence we hope that the example set in Mymensing will not be followed elsewhere.

It is in the power of the Government to nip the evil in the bud.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE MUNICIPALITY of Lisbon has taken a step which is likely to encourage cremation more than any isolated attempt, by passing a resolution that, in case of the outbreak of any epidemic disease, all dead bodies are to be cremated.

THE LATE SALEM riots are leading to more litigation. An ex-Municipal Commissioner of Salem has filed a suit against the Secretary of State for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 10,000, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of his wrongful dismissal from office.

WE GIVE below the following list of exhibitors at the Calcutta Exhibition, to whom have been awarded first class certificates and gold medals :

Moir and Sons for Danish butter; Si biger and Co. for a dais and other works in marble; Hayward, Taylor and Co. for aerated water machinery; Kirkstall Forge Company for rolled iron exhibit; Hamilton and Co., Orr and Sons, Badri Doss, and Rocco Morabito, all for jewellery; Thonet Brothers, Vienna, J. J. Kohn, Vienna, Ortel i and Sons, London, all for furniture; Burrouges and Watts for billiard tables; Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, and A'cock and Co., for the same; Lazarus also for furniture and upholstery; Deschamps and Co. for suites of library and dining room furniture and carved cabiners; J. Webb, of Kensington, for collection of cheese; Raha and Co. for mineral waters; Victoria Commission for embroidered screen design from Melbourne School of Arts; the Maharaja of Travancore for gold and silver laces; Victoria Commission for a picture of the Queen in needle work by Mrs. Lawrence, Victoria; the Tasmanian Commission for bridal apparel; Eyre and Spottishwoode two medals for designs on fans by Baylis, Gilles and Co.; Tasmanian Commission for Kashmere embroidery; Swiss Court for making pocket handkerchiefs in coloured embroidery; Kanhya Lall, Lucknow, for embroidered caps; Punjab Court for gold embroidery by the handmaids of the Ranee of Chumba; Silver Light Company for lamps; Ketson and Company for tramway engine; A. W. Rendell for coupling of narrow gauge stock; Mackenzie and Holland for a system of railway signals; Durst and Co., Stuttgart, for aninile dyes; the Commissioner of Tonquine for vegetable dyes; Savage and Dilworth for Moir's European pickles; the Great Eastern Hotel Co. for Indian pickles; Preo Lall Dey for lime juice; Evans Sons and M W. A. Ross for the same; Alcock and Co., Redditch, for fishing tackle; Watts and Co. for boots and shoes; Wood and Sons, Begg Dunlop and Co., and D. Macropolo for cigars, tobacco, and cigarettes; Mantchappy for tobacco leaf; Fabrica De Tobaccos Manilla, for manilla cheroots; Tennant and Co., Virginia, for tobacco; B. Smyth and Co. Calcutta, for Havannah Cigars; Adet Seward and Co for brandy; H. J Scott for jams and jellies; the Tasmanian Commission, Newton and Co., Savage and Dilworth for the same, the British Guiana Government, Fieldson & Co. W. and A. Bilbey, Ahmuty and Co., for rum, the Bengal Educational Department for school-books, the Victoria Educational Department for models of state school-books; Keith Johnstone, Edinburgh, for geographical works and school appliances.

THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

OUR POSITIVIST correspondent writes :

The following extract from one of Mr. Frederic Harrison's utterances wi l I hope be read with interest by both friends and opponents of the so-called National Fund for agitation of Indian affairs.

"An empire which like that of Russia forms in one territory a homogeneous state, a ike in religion, race, law and manners, has *raisoune d'etre*, however vast and unwieldy. But an empire which consists of fragments geographically incapable of union, where every fact of race, religion, habit and feeling makes incorporation and fellow-citizenship hopeless even in the most distant future; this remains stamped as an aggregate of dependencies not an empire. * * * * It may ** be held by sheer force of energy as a source of profit for the moment to special classes of Englishmen, corrupting the true fibre of the nation and really paralysing it for every duty in Europe and at home. It is impossible to govern this empire as it ought to be governed for the sake of its members or so as to assist in the true progress of our people, it is possible to defend it for a season, at the cost of the subjects who compose it, and at the sacrifice of all that is truly great in England. "*The Present and the Future*," *a Positivist Address given on the 1st of January* 1880.

Had we not best recognise what barriers unfortunately exist between our different geographical units? By so doing we shall have greater leisure to attend to the more pressing question of attaining a homogeneity *within* each of these units. And then there is no doubt that by attending to this point we can never damage our relations with other units, just as by strengthening the domestic, no man ever runs the risk of injuring the civil union. A united Bengal would be more likely than the Bengal as it stands to-day, to join hands with its sister unit of Behar. And the same truth would apply as between a united Bengal and Behar on the one hand and a united N. W. P. and Punjab or Bombay on the other. Instead of trying to pose before the world as a united Indian Nation we should perhaps do better to set our own house in order: Thus for instance we have much to do by way of conciliation as between the Hindu and the Mahomedan in Bengal—let alone the burning question between zamindar and rayat, and the object would certainly be very far advanced if the Europe-travelled Hindu could do anything to obviate the growth of other disjointed groups without reviling the implacable parent community. So again the strong animous evoked against such Anglo-Indians as would make Bengal their permanent home cannot surely advance the cause of union as between Bengal and Bombay or Panjab.

IT IS stated that Mr. Joubert has written to the Bombay Government suggesting the desirableness of holding an International Exhibition at Bombay next year. We fear it will be too soon to hold an Exhibition in Bombay next year. As far as we are aware the Government of India is not disposed to sanction an Exhibition in Bombay so closely following the Calcutta Exhibition.

AS AN instance of careful expenditure on the Calcutta Exhibition it has been brought to our notice that the Visitors' sheds on the Maidan which were built at a cost of Rs. 71,000 have been sold for Rs. 3,000! These sheds remained unoccupied for the most part.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Telang has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mundlik, who has been appointed to the Vice-regal Council. Mr. Telang's appointment is unexceptionable. He is a ripe scholar an eloquent speaker, and a zealous patriot. It is stated that Mr. Telang had been first offered the seat in the Vice-regal Council, but on his declining it on the ground of professional engagements it was offered to Mr. Mundlik.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Jones, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is compelled by ill-health to seek leave for six months.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed the Executive Committee of the London Committee to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill :

Agnew, Major-General W., late Judicial Commissioner of Assam.
Apcar, S. A., of Apcar & Co., Calcutta.
Arathoon, C. W., Barrister-at-Law, late of Lucknow.
Barnes, J. S., Zamindar.
Browne, Colonel C. R., late Commissioner of Delhi.
Buckland, C. T., Bengal Civil Service, late Member Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
Chapman, Cecil, Barrister-at-Law.
Collingridge, Fred., Doubpore Tirhoot, Bengal.
Cornell, W., late Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Midnapore.
Dacosta, J., late of Calcutta Merchant.
Douglas, General C., R. A., late Director-General of Telegraphs.
Doyne, R. V., part Proprietor of Amgoree Tea Gardens in Assam, and of Rampore Tea Gardens, Cachar.
Fergusson, F. J., Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta.
Hamilton, Claud, formerly Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.
Hills, R. S., late of Calcutta, Merchant.
Jemmett-Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel E. F., late Benga Army.
Lance, C. E., late Benga Civil Service.
Lawrie, Alex., of Calcutta Merchant.
Lethbridge, Roper, C. I. E., M. A., late Press Commissioner of India.
Lushington, H., late Bengal Civil Service, and Judge of Allahabad.
Ogilvy, J. F., East India Merchant, late of Calcutta.
Onslow, A. P., late Madras Civil Service.
Partridge, Deputy-Surgeon-General, S. B., Bengal Army, retired.
Roberts, C. A., late Madras Civil Service.
Roberts, E. T., Barrister, late of Calcutta.
Ravenshaw, T. E., late Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal.
Ricketts, Sir Henry, K. C. S. I., late Member of the Supreme Council of India.
Simpson, F., late Commissioner of Dacca.
Sanderson, C., late Solicitor to the Government of India, Calcutta.
Stewart-Reid, H., late Bengal Civil Service, and Member of the Board of Revenue, N. W. P.
Thoms, Alex., Dacca, Bengal.
Ward J. D., late Bengal Civil Service.
White, Brigade-Surgeon J. B., Bengal (retired), Tea Estate Proprietor, Assam.
Yule, Sir George U., K. C. S. I., C. B., late Bengal Civil Service, and Member of the Supreme Council of India.

IT IS stated that Indian servants of Portuguese descent are being introduced into Melbourne in large numbers, and are generally giving much satisfaction to their employers. Have they gone from Calcutta or Madras?

THERE WAS an extensive robbery of jewels from the Jewellery Court of the Calcutta Exhibition on Sunday last, to the value of Rs. 20,000. The jewels have been discovered and the thief apprehended at Chundernagore. He is a Chinaman. Both the Calcutta and Chundernagore Police deserve credit for this prompt discovery.

THE QUARANTINE at Aden against Bombay vessels has been removed.

FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

WE HAVE received a copy of the address which the inhabitants of Salem presented to His Excellency the Viceroy on his late visit to Madras. It contains no catalogue of grievances nor any suggestions for redress. It is wholly taken up with the late Salem riots and the signatories pray for mercy to about 50 respectable persons, who have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment or penal servitude for complicity in the disturbances. These unfortunate people, the authors of the address declare, are innocent, and they pray for the remission of the remaining periods of their sentences. We venture to express a hope that His Excellency will be pleased to take their prayer into favourable consideration.

WE HAVE also before us a copy of the address of the Negapatam Association to His Excellency the Viceroy. This address is a budget of grievances. It is well-reasoned and well-written. We regret we cannot give it *in extenso* for want of space.

WE GLADLY make room for the following letter :

I observe in your paper of last Monday the 18th Inst. that Messrs. Haywood Tyler &Co. (in the Machinery Court) the makers of Aerated Water Machines. &c. &c.—This is misprint for Messrs. Hayward Tyler & Co. The Calcutta Agents of this company are Messrs. Bissonath Law & co. I shall be highly glad to find in your next issue that this should be corrected as well as to put the name of the Calcutta Agents.

I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient Servant,
ONE INTERESTED.

2. Larkin's Lane, Calcutta, 21st February 1884.

HERR KLINKERFUES, the Astronomer at Gottingen, is dead. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

THE UNITED KINGDOM was visited on Saturday afternoon and night, the 26th January, by a terrific gale which swept all over the country. The gale was accompanied by the most vivid lighting. So bad was it that telegraphic communication was everywhere interrupted, and railway communication suspended for several hours. The mail packets running between Dover and Calais were stopped. Immense damage was done in England. The barometer fell two inches in twenty-four hours. The P. and O. S. S. *Thibet* was compelled to put back into Plymouth. France also suffered severely from the gale, and in Paris great damage was done. Lamp-posts were overturned, windows blown in, and trees uprooted. In the theatre, while Sarah Bernhardt was acting, portions of the central chandelier fell, but luckily without harming any of the audience. Trains were overturned in Ireland and in France.

THE CEREMONY of unveiling the bust of the late Mr. Souttar, formerly Chairman of the Municipality, will take place at the Town Hall, on Monday next, 25th instant, at 3-30 P. M. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will preside.

IT IS STATED that the budget statement will be published as a *Gazette of India* extraordinary about the 15th of March.

THE ACTUAL RECEIPTS from eleven sales of Bengal opium during the current financial year have been Rs. 6, 22, 58, 287, which is Rs 23, 18, 287, better than the estimate, whilst those from ten months' duty on opium exported from Bombay have been Rs. 2, 06, 77, 000, which is Rs. 23,000, below the estimate. So there has been no loss in opium revenue.

SATURDAY 23RD, FEBRUARY.

WE TAKE the following from the *Englishman* :

An association has been formed called the "Indian Constitutional Association' for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the permanent settlement, and with the further object of opposing all legislation which has a tendency to menace and subvert existing rights of property. An influantial committee has been formed comprising the names, amongst others, of H. H. the Maharajas of Darbhanga. Dumraon and Hutwa, and Mr. J. J. J. Keswick. Over one hundred members, native and European, have already been enrolled. The memers will be largely increased in a day or two. A branch committee will be at once formed in England to act in co-operation with the Indian committee. The prospectus with he names of the provisional committee will shortly be published.

The more the merrier.

WE SHOULD be extremely sorry if the death of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen should be the signal of a schism in his church. The *Statesman* publishes the report of a meeting of the members of the Brahmo Mundir at which Babu Protap Chunder Mozumdar is reported to have said :

The constitution of the Brahmo *mandir* lays down that 'no sculpture or painted object of any kind can be set apart in these premises in memory of any particular individual.' Keshub chunder Sen himself laid down this principle, 'which is widely and universally known. The pulpit of the *mandir* is a sculptured edifice of marble. I have been required to set it apart in memory of the late minister. Though my love and loyalty to the opposing missionaries and the minister's family are great, I am not able to violate the constitution of the *mandir* of whose congregation I am the secretary. Setting appart the pulpit therefore, for the period of one month as a term of morning, I have occupied it for the last two Sundays to conduct the public services. The abuse, personalities, and the persecution to which I have been subjected for this plain course of duty are general. The letters which have been read before you give some indication of that. But I decline to enter into that subject just now. Suffice it to say that I have done my duty in the name of the *mandir* and of the congregation, and that mere ill-treatment cannot deter me. But I have also a duty to my respected friends, the Brahmo missionaries who oppose me, and the minister's family. I cannot therefore proceed further without additional authority and I lay myself and my charge before this vast congregation, and for the present bid farewell to the functions of my office as minister. If you men of the congregation can unite with all the Brahmo missionaries and the minister's family to re-elect me, I will be delighted to serve you. If not, I will not permit my presence to cause contention and strife in the house of God.

We do not wish to take any side, but we do hope that strife will cease.

ON THURSDAY last Mr. H. L. Harrison, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, gave a garden party on the spacious grounds of his house to which he invited the *elite* of Calcutta both European and Native. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was present. The gathering was very large, and the host and hostess were all attention to their guests. The party was a great success.

The *Times of India* writes: "Mr. C. A. Lawson, the veteran and well-known editor of the *Madras Mail*, has, in co-operation with the editors of the *Madras Times*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette* the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman*, the *Civil and Military Gazette* and some half-a-dozen other newspapers, address the Viceroy on the subject of the newspaper postage." The prayer is for the reduction of newspaper postage from half an anna to one pice. We do hope that this prayer will be complied with.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 16th February last was 254, giving an average of 30·5 *per mille*.

WE ARE requested to announce that the adjourned Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha will be held on Saturday the 1st of March next at 4 P. M. The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter L.L.D., C.I.E., will preside.

ON WEDNESDAY last a ship laden with 50,000 cases of Kerosine oil caught fire off Garden Reach. The fire spread so rapidly that the captain and crew had only just time to escape to shore. The ship was a wooden vessel and very strong, and held together all day, the fire attracting great crowds of spectators. The river water was so much charged with the oil that one could not take a mouthful from any point off Calcutta without feeling the smell of Kerosine.

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A COMMISSARIAT BULL got loose on Friday last and made some ravages in the Native town. Eleven men we are told were wounded, eight of whom are in the Medical College Hospital. The bull had it all in its wild way for some hours when it was caught by its keepers by herding it with three other bulls.

WE WERE slightly mistaken in stating last week that under instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Macaulay had withdrawn the Sterndale clause of the Bengal Municipal Bill. We should have stated that on the advice of Mr. Macaulay the Lieutenant-Governor directed the withdrawal of the clause.

WE REGRET to record the death of Babu Jadub Chunder Gossami from apoplexy. He was a Deputy Magistrate, much liked by his official superiors.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals and publications :—1. Banga Darsan for Magh 1290. 2. Strike But Hear, a treatise on the Rent Question by Babu Kesav Chunder Acharja Chowdry of Mymensing. 3. Sindhubarnan Kavya. 4. Medical Women for India. 5. Report of the Kesav Chandra Sen Memorial Meeting. 6. The Indian Selector for January 1884. 7. Mensuration (for beginners) in Bengali by Poresnath Das. 8. Paksik Samalochan for Falgun 1290. 9. Homœopathic Procharac for Kartick 1290. 10. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XVII, Part 1. 11. The Voice of India for February 1884. 12. Second Report for the Preservation of National Monuments in India for 1882-83. 13. Uddubodhak by Kalipada Ghoshal. 14 Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 158 for February 1884. 15. Rules of the Theosophical Society with explanation of its Objects and Principles. 16. Report of the Proceedings of the Eighth Anniversary of the Theosophical Society of Madras. 17. Report on the Punjab Exhibition, 1881-82. 18. Administration Report of the Punjab for 1882-83. 19. The Theosophist and Supplement for February 1884. 20. Kanak-Nolini—a story in Bengali—By Pundit Brojonath Bhattacharjea. 21. Kali Bhajan—By Chunder Coomar Bundo.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, February 16.—General Gordon has telegraphed to the British Government asking for money, arms and ammunition. An important meeting took place in the Guildhall yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted condemning the policy of Government in Egypt.

19—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that he could not believe a proclamation had been issued by General Gordon at Khartoum favouring the slave traffic. The Premier, in reply to a further question, said that the Czar of Russia is sending an officer to Merv to administer the country. Mr. Stanhope gave notice that in the course of the debate on the address, he will call the attention of the House to the action of Russia in this matter.

20.—The House of Commons last evening resumed the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, to the effect that the disasters in the Soudan were owing to the vacillating policy of the Government. Eventually the motion was negatived by 311 votes against 262. The Irish members voted in the minority.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been re elected member for Northampton by a majority of 366 over Mr. Richards, the Conservative candidate. In compliance with the request of Sir Evelyn Baring, the 38th Regiment and a battery of artillery have left Malta for Alexandria. The 58th Regiment has been ordered to Malta.

A meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce took place yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted urging the development, by every means, of trade with India. It was also resolved to send a deputation to express the views of the meeting to the Secretary of State for India. Several speakers blamed the lukewarmness of the Indian Government with respect to railway extension.

Surgeon General Hunter has been appointed a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

21—General Gordon's proclamation stating that no restriction will be laid upon the slave traffic is fully confirmed.

20—The troopship *Euphrates* arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th instant.

22.—The speaker in the House of Commons, last night, read a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, in which he undertook to abstain from the sittings of the House pending the decision of a court of law. Sir Stafford Northcote moved to reaffirm his resolution of the 11th instant, that Mr. Bradlaugh be excluded from the precincts of the House. The motion was adopted by a large majority.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1884.

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

I.

LONDON.

THE READER is aware that a powerful Committee has been formed in London to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill. On the 22nd January the Committee met at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit Street, London, Mr. C. T. Buckland, late Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, presiding. In a well-marshalled opening speech Mr. Buckland explained the object of the meeting, the composition of the Committee, and the character of the Bill. He moved the first Resolution, which was as follows :

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, is in many respects unjust, unnecessary, and injurious to the rights and privileges of the zemindars of Bengal and Behar, and at the same time pernicious to the true interests and welfare of the ryots and cultivators of the soil."

Without going into the details of the Bill Mr. Buckland remarked, "it is sufficient to say that the proposed Bill is most injurious and unjust to the interests of the zemindars, and it is equally unfavourable and pernicious to the true interests of the ryots." He denied that the meeting was opposed to the ryots. He said, "the prosperity of the zemindar must lie in the prosperity of his ryots; and I can only assure those who are hesitating, and who think that we are going to support the zemindars, that the ryots will find us their best and truest friends." Referring to the meetings held by zemindars in Bengal and Behar, and to the late meeting of the Central Committee in particular, he said : "In Calcutta, I think, the last meeting was held in November last, and to those who have read the proceedings at that meeting, it would be unnecessary for me to repeat what was said there. I need only say that the most able natives, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra and Babu Joykissen Mookerjee and his able son, and a number of other men whose names I need not mention now, spoke with the greatest ability, feeling, and eloquence." He then gave his personal experience of the different Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and then came down upon Sir George Campbell :

They all governed Bengal after the old principles; but it pleased "the powers that were" to send Sir George Campbell amongst us. Sir George Campbell came amongst us like—well, you will understand what I mean, if you have ever thrown a duck into a pond—he came flopping into the pond, and he whacked and flopped about, and made a tremendous row. (Laughter.) Well, he did not do any good. It happened to be my good fortune to survive, and to undo a great deal of what I considered the mischief that Sir George Campbell had done—of course, it was according to his notions good. He was succeeded by Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Richard Temple was bound to carry out Sir George Campbell's views. It was in their time that this Rent Bill came into existence; but it was then in quite a different form. It was then a Bill for assisting the zemindars to collect their rents and was not full of all those curious provisions which it now contains.

Mr. Buckland thus described the Permanent Settlement :

I have no hesitation in saying here as I have frequently said in other places, that if there had been no Permanent Settlement in Bengal in 1793, the British Government would have had no existence in Bengal in the year 1884. If you only read the ancient history of the Settlement you will get an idea of what difficulties the zemindars who then consented to it had to struggle with. They could hardly collect the rents from which they had to pay ten-elevenths of revenue; the system was on the verge of coming to an end, when luckily it pulled through, and from the time that that old *kuftum* that I mentioned just now was introduced, enabling the zemindars to collect their rents, to the year 1859—it is a big jump, sixty years—things went on fairly smoothly in Bengal. The Revenue was permanently settled in 1793, and in that Settlement the zemindars were confirmed in their proprietary rights—that is the most important part of what I have said to you to-day, the zemindars were confirmed in their proprietary rights. You will find such a full account of them in Mr. Bell's pamphlet, and also in the petition which the zemindars have sent to the India House, that it would be useless for me to dilate upon them; but according to my view, and the view of many other people, the Settlement of 1793 was merely a confirmation of the rights of the zemindars which they had held from what I may call time immemorial; they were of Hindu growth and were confirmed by the Mahommedans, and were further confirmed by Lord Cornwallis's Settlement. Even if that were not so, one hundred years have passed, and has anybody ever brought a suit in the Civil Courts of India to dispute the proprietary rights of the zemindars? Has not the Government always recognised them? (Hear, hear.)

Again :

Gentlemen, I do believe in the proprietary right confirmed to the zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement; but it does not suit Mr. Ilbert to recognise it. It does not suit those gentlemen of the Civil Service whom I must call Fenians—Irish gentlemen who would have been Fenians if they had not become Bengal civilians—it does not suit them to recognise it, now that they have plenty of money in their pockets, and can ventilate their opinions with impunity, without any fear of Kilmainham (laughter); some of them have arrived at high dignity, and they deny the existence of anything like proprietary rights.

It is not for me to impute motives to anybody, but it is my suspicion, and I believe that suspicion is shared by others, that gentlemen of the school of Mr. Ilbert and all those Fenian civilians are merely desirous of undermining the Perpetual Settlement with a view to eventually greatly increase the taxation and land revenue of Bengal.

We commend the above to Mr. MacDonnell.

Mr. H. S. Reid, late member of the North West Board of Revenue, seconded the Resolution. He said :

There can be no doubt that the Bill to which we take an objection is a most one-sided Bill, and makes, as I said on a former occasion, a dead set at the zemindar, whose rights are based on immemorial possession and prescription, and have been guaranteed and sanctioned and recognised by the Court of Directors and by the Government of India. Mr. Roper Lethbridge styled the Bill a most unrighteous Bill, and I do not think that that expression is one whit too strong, inasmuch as the tendency of the Bill is to take away from the zemindars the rights which they have so long possessed.

I believe in Bengal, if the full quota of revenue is not paid by sunset of the day on which it is due, the zemindar is sold up. Surely, in that case the Government should aid the zemindar in collecting the rents of which the revenue is the Government's share. I do not see any provision made in this proposed Bill for facilitating the realisation of rents. In fact, the zemindar is throughout the whole Bill treated as a wild beast, who should have no mercy or pity.

Mr. Roper Lethbridge in a well-conceived speech supported the Resolution. Mr. Cecil Chapman was the next speaker, who justly contended that if the Bill was to be passed, the zemindars should be compensated. Mr. Dacosta, who moved the second resolution, which was for the appointment of an Executive Committee, pointed out that while the Bill would injure both the zemindar and the ryot, it would benefit only the middleman and the money-lender. Mr. Cornell, late Judge of Midnapore, thus concluded an earnest speech :

So far from the Bill being Conservative that is decidedly Radical. I do not know about its being Fenian, but it is Radical—it is Radical in its position, Radical in its development, Radical in what it puts up, and Radical in what it pulls down, Radical when it attacks the rich, and Radical when it interferes with the poor. Generally I think it is not only radically bad, but radically wrong.

Col. Prendergast Walsh seconded the resolution, and Col. Godwin Austen supported it. The London Committee have thus begun well. They have discussed the Bill ably and intelligently. If they go on as they have begun, we make no doubt that they will make a sensible impression upon the Indian Government in England as well as in India.

II.

BANKIPORE.

WE next turn to the Behar Meeting held at Bankipore on Sunday the 17th instant. In the absence of His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who, we are sorry to learn, was prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting, the chair was taken by His Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon. The Chairman in his opening speech laid much stress upon the necessity of the publication of the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill. He said : "The present Government profess to be in favour of light and publicity in all matters; and the proceedings of the Select Committee may gain, and can by no means lose, by such publicity." Again : "In the name of the ryots and a large class of zemindars who are ignorant of the English language, we also ask for translations of the proceedings." The Maharaja then examined the Bill in the interest of the ryot. He asked : "Now, gentlemen, will the present

Bill benefit our ryots? I emphatically say no. Whom is the Bill calculated to benefit? I say only the class of middlemen." The Hon'ble Hurbuns Sahai, who moved the first Resolution, made some pertinent remarks. He thus prognosticated the probable effects of the sale of zemindaris under the operation of the new law upon the ryots:

At a short distance from this place in this very district, there is a place called Tawfir Deareh Magarful. It rejoiced in ryots who, when the rights and interests of an imprudent proprietor had been sold at auction for Rs. 45,000, asserted for themselves without aid of law, fixity of tenure and no rent. The purchaser necessarily defaulted in payment of the revenue, and the estate was sold shortly after for Rs. 15,000, *i.e.*, at one-third of the price at which it had been originally sold. The new purchaser fared no better with the ryots, and he defaulted again, and no bidders coming forward, the Government bought the estate under the revenue laws for a rupee. Now Sir, the Certificate Act, Survey and Settlement Acts, are in full swing as my information is, in Tawfir Deareh Magarful, and the ryots rue the day when they did choose to play a sturdy set. Sir, the object of this present Bill is to make the ryots play the sturdy set in every zemindary, and the process of nationalization of the land is near at hand. Will it benefit the ryots, will it benefit the country? These are questions which every well wisher of our country ought to ask himself. For myself, I see clearly in the present Bill, as I have said many times over, that it will be a serious misfortune to the country, to the ryots and zemindars alike, if the present Bill were to pass into law.

He concluded by giving this apposite anecdote:

A young zemindar on his coming of age, had paid a visit to one of his estates. The ryots were so much rejoiced to see their young landlord amidst them, that they voluntarily subscribed among themselves and purchased an elephant for him. The young man, who unfortunately lived fast, had to borrow and to lease out his lands to a neighbouring indigo planter. Recently in the course of giving his evidence in a suit connected with the zemindary, a ryot of Manza made the significant remark:—"Yes, we presented him with an elephant, and in return he handed us to a planter." Well, Sir, verily they are going to hand over ryots to planters and mahajans, and if the ryots were only to know what their friends are trying to do in their behalf, they would cry in one voice, "Save us from our friends."

Dewan Jai Prokashlal Rai Bahadur referred to the "no rent" cry and said:

Who after all is responsible for this cry of no ren in some districts? It is the agitators who are for radical changes in the existing law, who are primarily responsible. How is it at all just that these agitators should be allowed to succeed in their purpose by false cry of their own raising? Better it will be for zemindars if they do not get rent for one or two years than that, than zemindars' interests should be permanently destroyed by hasty legislation because some agitators have succeeded in raising a false cry in some quarters. The Government of Bengal should not certainly set a premium to such agitation.

Babu Sheoprotap Narain, delegate of the Hutwa Maharaja, among other things, said:

Well, Sir, there is another fact which I have to place before you. In my district, in an evil hour, both for themselves and for their ryots, the proprietors of certain estate gave a lease to an indigo-planter. The ryots had refused to submit to some of their terms, and they wanted to teach them a lesson by handing them to an indigo planter. Such cases are, however, both for the peace of ryots and zemindars happily rare. The first proceeding of the indigo planter was to appropriate 400 bighas of best lands of the village towards indigo zerat. The ryots now began to rue the day when they had by their obstinacy allowed the indigo planter to enter their village, and they were glad, indeed, when their proprietors came back, but some of them had foolishly executed certain engagements under which they had agreed to sublet lands taken away from them for indigo zerat, and now the planter has set up a claim to hold these lands as ryot's sub-lessee. The point, however, will be ere long decided in our Court, whether a custom of sub-letting is prevalent in this particular estate, and generally in my district; but once the Bill is passed, indigo planters will find no difficulty whatever in getting in with the large capital they can always command. With the Tenancy Bill passed, you will simply place the ryots and their holdings within their easy grasp. It is strange that though to a certain extent the Bill is said to have originated in the doings of indigo planters, our wise legislators do not see how, by their proposed Bill, they are rendering the situation worse.

We have not space for more extracts but we have given enough to shew that the speakers at the Bankipore meeting spoke intelligently, ably and earnestly. The question is—will these meetings and protests have any effect upon the Government? That remains to be seen.

MR. MACDONNELL ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

II.

IN OUR last we examined Mr. MacDonnell's bold proposition that the zemindars under Mahomedan rule were cultivators of the soil and not proprietors of the land. We now come to his construction of the Act of Parliament which directed the restoration of their lands to the zemindars confiscated by Warren Hastings. The zemindars in their memorial to the Secretary of State laid stress upon the recognition of their proprietory rights by the Parliamentary Statute. Mr. MacDonnell denies this, quotes the section referred to, and says, "it is merely necessary to quote the words of the section in order to demonstrate that the Statute in question, far from containing any such acknowledgment, merely directs an enquiry into, and a redress of, such grievances as might be found to exist in connection with land matters in Bengal." We too will give the words of the section, which runs as follows:

"And whereas complaints have prevailed that divers Rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talukdars, and other native landholders within the British territories in India have been unjustly deprived of or compelled to abandon and relinquish their respective lands, jurisdictions, rights, and privileges, or that the tributes, rents, and services required to be by them paid or performed for their respective possessions to the said United Company, are become grievous and oppressive; and whereas the principles of justice and the honour of this country require that such complaints should be forthwith enquired into, and fully investigated, and, if founded on truth, effectually redressed. Be it therefore enacted that the Court of Directors of the said United Company shall, and they are hereby accordingly required forthwith to take the said matters into their serious consideration, and to adopt, take, and pursue such methods for *enquiring* into the causes, foundations, and truth of such complaints, and for obtaining a full and perfect knowledge of the same and of all circumstances relating thereto, as the said Court of Directors shall think best adapted for the purpose. And thereupon according to the circumstances of the respective cases of the said Rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talukdars, and other native landholders, to give Orders and Instructions to the several Governments and Presidencies in India for effectually redressing, in such manner as shall be consistent with justice and the laws and customs of the country, all injuries and wrongs which the said Rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talukdars, and other native landholders *may have sustained unjustly* in the manner aforesaid, and for settling and establishing upon principles of moderation and justice, *according to the Laws and Constitution of India* the permanent rules by which their respective tributes, rents, and services shall be in future rendered and paid to the said United Company by the said Rajahs, zemindars, polygars, talukdars, and other native landholders."

Now, we ask the reader to consider whether the above section bears the construction which Mr. MacDonnell puts upon it. Does it not plainly mean that a grievous wrong had been done to the zemindars, and that the "principles of justice" and the "honor of England" required that their complaints should be enquired into and redressed? Parliament did not for a moment dispute the position that the zemindars were the proprietors of the land; it distinctly ordered that their complaints as to whether they had been actually robbed and their rights confiscated should be enquired into and redressed. What more could Parliament do? How was this Act of Parliament, which was passed in 1784, understood and acted upon by the Court of Directors? The Court in forwarding the Act to the Governor-General in Council expressed their opinion "that the spirit of the Act would be best observed by fixing a permanent revenue on a review of the assessment and actual collections of former years; and by forming a settlement in every practicable instance with the landholders; establishing at the same time such rules as might be requisite for maintaining the *rights of all descriptions of persons under the established usages of the country.*" The result was the Permanent Settlement. But perhaps the most natural witness was Warren Hastings himself. Before he left India this Act of Parliament had been passed, and in the review of his administration, which he wrote on his voyage home he thus speaks of this Act of Parliament:—"I shall only further observe, on the proposed plan of restoring the zemindars to the possession of their lands and the management of their revenues, that unless care should be taken at the same time to establish some mode of guardianship, with a view to remedy the defects of minority, profusion and incapacity of the zemindars, their restoration, which carries with it the *appearance of justice*, will often terminate in acts of the greatest severity in the total dispossession of the zemindars, or in concessions on the part of Government to their demands for the revenues." Did not the Act mean in the opinion of the author of the confiscation the restoration of the estates to the zemindars? But it was left to an omniscient Revenue Secretary of the Bengal Government a century after to declare that the Parliamentary Statute in directing the restoration of their estates to the zemindars did not mean that the zemindars were the proprietors of the land. Strange to say that the experienced head of the Bengal Government, who certainly ought to know what's what, complaisantly accepts this discovery of his Secretary as accurate, and palms it upon the Government of India with his *imprimatur*. We hope the India Office will not allow such an official freak to pass unnoticed.

Then Mr. MacDonnell takes shelter under the wings of the Revenue Committee appointed under the Parliamentary Act, who cited the zemindar's *sanad*, and thus recorded their opinion upon it:

From this it is evident that the office is conditional, it is renewable annually and revocable on defalcation. It is evident that, though invested with the management of a certain proportion of the Collections, yet he (the zemindar) is expressly restrained from alienation of any land, the enhancement of any rates or rents, and the imposition of any new taxes, these being rights inherent in and specially reserved to Government. From the further inspection of a zemindari sunnud it will appear that, so far from any property being supposed or understood as conveyed to a zemindar by this his instrument of law investiture, the lands he occupies in virtue of it are not even considered or admitted as a security for his personal appearence, since, together with the *machalka*, a *hazir zamni* (or bail-for-appearence bond) is demanded or exacted from him."

The zemindars in their memorial to the Secretary of State point out that the confiscatory school was represented by Mr. Sheristadar Grant and the Revenue Committee referred to by Mr. MacDonnell, and quote the opinion of the Court of Directors in their Despatch dated the 21st August 1788. The Court of Directors write: "We have perused with attention Mr. Grant's discussion of the rights of zemindars: but we should have thought our Supreme Government very blameworthy, if upon his suggestion, or upon being ever so much urged to adopt that line of conduct by the Committee of Revenue, they had ventured to issue any public declaration which would have abrogated the claims the zemindars have been supposed to enjoy to an hereditary possession: and thereby precipitately committed the national faith and honor upon a subject of so much magnitude. Neither can we observe without astonishment the levity with which this most important consideration has been treated by the Committee. *We believe it is a fact that many of the present zemindars are the lineal descendants of those persons who possessed the lands before and the conquest of Bengal by Akbar two centuries ago.* In like manner it is certain that the idea of an hereditary tenure has been sanctioned by repeated discussions in the British Parliament. It has been recognized also by the undeviating practice of our Governments in Bengal, and of all the Dewany Courts since our possession of the country, and that not as mere acts of grace, but as the dues of justice. With all this evidence of fact before us, in favour of the zemindars, we should not hold ourselves

warranted in so monstrous an exertion of the powers vested in us by the legislature, as that of nullifying upon a *mere theoretic opinion* all the supposed property of an extensive territory." Mr. MacDonnell deliberately shuts his eyes to this opinion of the Court of Directors, and relies upon the theory of the Revenue Committee, which was exploded by the highest Indian authority of the day! So much for Mr. MacDonnell's consistency.

We will reproduce from the memorial of the zemindars the following extract from a minute of Sir John Shore, dated the 18th June 1789, which forms the basis of the Permanent Settlement Regulations. Sir John Shore writes:

"I now advert to the third subject of enquiry, the rules for preventing oppressions upon the ryots by the zemindars and farmers. In determining this question the *rights* of the zemindars, talukdars and *ryots ought to be first ascertained*, and I shall here insert a summary of what I deem myself authorized to maintain upon these points, premising that I pretend only to state facts and draw such conclusions from them as they fairly admit, without reconciling any apparent inconsistency either in facts or forms.

"I consider the zemindars as the proprietors of the soil, to the property of which they succeed by right of inheritance, according to the laws of their own religion, and that the sovereign authority cannot justly exercise the power of depriving them of succession, nor of altering it, when there are any legal heirs. The privilege of disposing of the land by sale or mortgage is derived from this fundamental right, and was exercised by the zemindars before we acquired the Dewanny.

"The revenues of the land belong to the ruling power, which being *absolute*, claimed and exercised the right of determining the proportion to be taken by the State.

"With respect to the ryots their rights appear very uncertain and indefinite. While the demands of Government upon the zemindars were regulated by some standard, as I conclude it was from the time of Akbar to that of Jaffer Khan, they had little temptation or necessity to oppress their ryots, but the same variable discretion, which has affected the payments required from them, has extended in the same manner to the ryots. The rates of the land were probably fixed formerly according to the nature of the soil and its produce; the cesses imposed by the zemindars were an enhancement of those rates, and arbitrary at first without being oppressive. It is, however, generally understood that the ryots by long occupancy acquire a right of possession to the soil, and are not subject to be removed; but this right does not *authorise them to sell or mortgage it, and it is so far distinct from a right of property.* This like all other rights under a despotic Government, is precarious. The zemindars, when an increase has been forced upon them, have exercised the right of demanding it from the ryots. If we admit the property of the soil to be solely vested in the zemindars we must exclude any acknowledgment of such rights in favour of the ryots, except where they may acquire it from the proprietor.

"In every district throughout Bengal, where the license of exaction has not exceeded all rule, the rents of the land are regulated by known rates, and in some districts each village has its own. These rates are formed with respect to the produce of the land at so much per bigha; some lands produce two crops a year, some three; the more profitable articles, such as the mulberry plant, betel leaf, tobacco, and sugarcane, render the value of the land proportionably great. These rates must have been fixed upon a measurement of the land, and the settlement of Turymul may have furnished the basis of them. In the course of time cesses were superadded to that standard and became included on a subsequent valuation, *the rates varying with each succeeding measurement.*

"When the rents by successive impositions become too heavy, the *ryots either abscond* or the zemindar allows them a compensation by giving them other lands at a favourable rate. When a measurement of the land takes place, the existing rates are confirmed, and generally with some additions. When none can be found, a reference is made to the rates of other lands of the same quality in the vicinity of the spot measured but the adjustment of them in that case is a business of considerable difficulty. Every part of the transaction is a subject of contention, the demands on both sides are unreasonable and are finally terminated by a compromise.

There are two other distinctions of importance with respect to the right of the ryots. Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other cause, have a stronger right than others, and may *in some measure* be considered as hereditary tenants, and they generally pay *the highest rents.* The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village, where they do not reside; they are considered as tenants-at-will; and having only a temporary accidental interest in the soil, which they cultivate, will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class, and when oppressed easily abandon the land, to which they have no attachment.

"A ryot pays his rent either by a formal or implied agreement. The first is a deed called a pottah, which ought to express the nature and terms of his tenure and the amount of his rent it often, however, refers some of the condition to indefinite rules, such as the custom of the village or the pergunnah, the rates of an elapsed year, or the rent of his predecessor. The terms of an implied agreement are some times specific as in Chittagong, where the rents are paid from year to year, according to rates established upon a measurement of the lands in the year 1767, or indefinite, as having a reference to the rates of the last and preceding year as in Nuddea. In some places as in the northern parts of the Dacca Districts, the collections are made by a measurement of the land held by each renter, immediately previous to the harvest, agreeable to which the lands are valued and the rents received.

Leases to the khudkast ryots, or those who cultivate the land of the village where they reside, are generally given without any limitation of period, and express that they are to hold the lands paying the rents from year to year. Hence the right of occupancy originates: and it is equally understood as a prescriptive law, that the ryots who hold by this tenure, *cannot relinquish* any part of *the lands in their possession,* or change the species of cultivation without a forfeiture of the right of occupancy, which is rarely insisted upon; and the zemindars demand and exact the difference. I understand also that this right of occupancy is admitted to extend even to the heirs of those who enjoy it. Pykast ryots, or those who cultivate the land of villages, where they do not reside, hold their lands upon a more indefinite tenure. The leases to them are generally granted with a limitation in point of time, and when they deem the terms unfavourable they repair to some other spot."

Now, what does the above mean? Does it mean that the zemindars were not the proprietors of the land and that the ryots had proprietory rights? We are really surprised that Mr. MacDonnell, who pretends to know so much about the fiscal history of Bengal, should forget the very A. B. C. of it, and should contend for facts which are wholly contradicted by the Parmanent Settlement literature. He ought to have remembered that that literature was as much open to him as to others, and that no bold assertions on his part could change the meaning of words. Mr. MacDonnell evidently feels the weakness of his position, for after giving his so-called "historical disquisition" he admits: "It seems, however, hopeless to expect that any appeal to pre-Settlement literature will be accepted as decisive by one side or the other of this controversy." Then why is he so dogmatic? But there is something more. Both sides of the question were placed before the authors of the Permanent Settlement before that Settlement had been concluded, and after deliberate consideration they came to the conclusion that the zemindars were the proprietors of land and they accordingly vested in them the property in the land. Is not this fact conclusive? What is the use of "historical disquisitions" when the Permanent Settlement Regulations recognize the propriety rights of the Zemindars? To this part of the subject we propose to recur in our next.

BENGAL ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

AMONG the many projects started by Sir George Campbell during his administration of the Bengal Government, the most promising was the Economic Museum. In a province so abounding in economic products, vegetable, animal and mineral, as Bengal is, and so systematically neglected, an institution containing a careful selection of specimens of all its natural and industrial products and affording all requisite information, descriptive, historical and statistical, with regard to each object, could not but prove of the highest benefit not only to the people of this province, but to every one interested in Indian arts and industry. But the Government of Bengal has hitherto not been able to rise to the importance of the project, and the institution, started in April 1874, has in the first ten years of its career failed to do any appreciable good. It has, doubtless, collected a total of 14,704 specimens of various kinds, and in so far it has achieved one part of its duty; but for all practical purposes these specimens might have been as well left where they were produced, for they were not, until a little before the opening of the Calcutta International Exhibition, easily accessible for examination and beneficial study. Avowedly the institution was open to the public, and people could, and some few did, go and see the phials and packets ranged on racks and shelves in a dark, damp, incommodious godown in the Custom House where they were kept, but they were not so arranged, so classed, so catalogued as to be of any use for comparison and study. Of course no one expects to find full information about unpleasant facts in an official administration report, but the last Administration Report of the Bengal Government throws some side light which is worthy of special notice. We are there told that "the Committee (of the Economic Museum) gave their attention in the past year chiefly to the question of preparing a comprehensive descriptive catalogue of the Museum, which is still wanted, and as a first step towards this, the specimens, *which had fallen into great disorder, were properly classified and arranged.*" This attention to such important duties is just what should be. But the questions remain, why was no attention paid to the preparation of a catalogue before, and why were the specimens allowed to fall into 'great disorder?' The report states, "the duty of actively superintending and directing the classification and arrangement of the samples and models and of digesting and filing relevant information devolves mainly upon the Secretary and superior paid officers." Had this duty been properly discharged, and samples as they came in had been at once put in their respective places in duly classified shelves, and numbered, described and catalogued in a register, they could not have fallen into "great disorder," nor any necessity would have been felt for now preparing a comprehensive descriptive catalogue. The samples, once placed in their respective places, would, being inert matter, have always remained there, and never fallen into "great disorder," and the catalogue would have been always ready up to date. We have no detailed information about the annual cost of the Museum, but we understand it exceeds Rs. 10,000, and for that sum the public had a right to expect that an average of 1470 specimens per annum, sent in with more or less detailed descriptions by local Committees and others, could have been duly written up, and no arrears allowed to accumulate. The average of accessions we have given above is approximate, and for later years misleading. The accessions of samples during the past official year were barely 426, and in the two preceding years were 374 and 355 respectively, or at an average for the last three years of 385. That gives 1¼ per diem of 300 working days to the year, and surely 1¼ short entries in course of a working day were not too much for a fairly paid Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and three 'superior paid officers.' The utter disorder of the Museum would under the circumstances have been quite inexplicable, except under the supposition that the Government allowed it to take place under certain-not-easily named purpose, and that purpose we are strongly tempted to fancy is the protection of that besetting sin of the Bengal Government, plurality of office for particular favorites. It may also be due to a *laissez faire* system of doing things by half, or expecting to get things done without paying adequately for them. The first Secretary, appointed on Rs. 300 a month, was a perfect gentleman, a man of general culture, and brought up as an artist. His post in Calcutta was that of Principal of an Art School, and there he was most usefully employed. None could be better fitted for the work he had to perform, and he was deservedly respected for his social and artistic qualities; but we may say without meaning any offence and without hurting his feelings or those of his friends that he had never turned his attention to Indian economic products, and possessed no technical or local knowledge about them. This want of knowledge was no more discreditable to him than would the want of knowledge of a Sale-Ameen's Code of rules be to a Vice-Admiral of Her Majesty's Navy; still there it was, and he was pitchforked into the

Museum where he was called upon to do the duty of an expert in matters of which he had no knowledge. The result was that the Art School sufferred by a part of his time being taken away from it, and the Museum benefited not at all. According to Civil Service rules it was expected that his want of knowledge and experience would be made up by a native head-assistant, and this was found in an eleve of the Medical College, who knew something of Materia Medica, and had attended a course of lectures on Botany (under the present curriculum the said course is limited to 12 lectures in all.) Thus equipped the Museum would have achieved wonders, if it had not been in "great disorder," and possessed a useful catalogue. Nor was it the ordinary routine work of the Museum that suffered by the arrangement; it would seem that some special work sent to the Secretary for despatch suffered equally. One notable instance of this has just been brought to light by Dr. Hugh M'Cann in his 'Report on the Dyes and Tans of Bengal.' It appears that early in March 1875, the Government of India called upon Local Governments "to collect information on the various dye-stuffs of Indian growth and production, and to collect and forward to the India Office working samples of dye-stuffs, as well as of tusser and other wild silks." It gave at the same time an outline of the different heads under which information should be collected. The Bengal Government, thereupon, issued circulars, requesting the necessary information from Divisional Commissioners (July '75) and they, in their turn, sent the circulars on to local officers, and "the replies as received were forwarded to the Secretary to the Committee of the Economic Museum, in order that the materials obtained may be digested and the Government favored with a general report on the subject." The replies were sent in fast enough; but time passed on, and no general report could be got up. It is said that the Secretary "was at great pains to correct the innumerable inaccuracies and discrepancies in the returns secured; and for that purpose and also with a view to eliciting (*sic*) additional information, carried on enquiries for several years." We can easily conceive the inaccuracies in returns prepared by Collectorate nazirs, but we fail to perceive any good result from the effort made to correct them. However, in November 1877 and March 1878 the samples of dye-stuffs and of samples of fabrics dyed therewith were forwarded to the Secretary of State; "but," says Dr. M'Cann,

> "owing to a variety of causes into which it is needless to enter here, chief amongst which was that the Museum staff was constituted on a scale totally inadequate to the variety of work expected of it, nothing was done at the work of compilation, in spite of repeated pressure from the Government of Bengal at the instigation of the Government of India. At last, in 1880, the Government of India, despairing of the deferred report from the most important province of India, ordered the reports received from the other provinces to be worked up into one account, and Mr. Liotard, of the Agricultural Department, drew up his "Memorandum on Dyes of Indian Growth and Production," from which Bengal and Coorg are omitted. During the years 1880, 1881, and part of 1882 the small Museum staff was almost altogether employed on work connected with the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 and the Calcutta Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures held in the early part of 1882, and it was found impossible to do anything towards the compilation of this report."

This defence is creditable to Dr. M'Cann for the anxiety he displays in defending a brother officer in the Education Department; but the hackneyed plea about inadequate staff is not tenable, for we fancy, the Assistant Secretary and the three assistants employed are ample for the work of the Museum. Were it otherwise, still the plea would not cover the real point at issue, the conduct of Government in entrusting work to an officer who had neither time nor special training for it. The report to be of any value should have been written by the Secretary himself, and not by his assistants, who, it seems, did their duty, tardily perhaps, by preparing the tabular statements and abstracts as far as they could. Nor is the Art Exhibition of 1882 a valid plea. It formed a part of the Art School for which the officer was separately paid. Our contention is that Mr. Locke had no time for the Museum work and should not have been put to it, and that remains unshaken, and the fact also remains that from 1876 to the middle of 1882 a short report of some 50 pages or so could not be got up in six years.

On Mr. Locke's retirement on furlough Dr. M'Cann succeeded him. He brought the highest qualification for the work, but he too, like his predecessor, had onerous official duties to discharge in another department. He says:

> When I took over charge of the Museum office at the end of May 1882, on Mr. Locke's departure on furlough, the compilation of this long delayed report was amongst the many arrears that it(*sic*) fell to my lot to work off. A clerk had been especially employed for a month in making abstracts of the correspondence, which had been partially indexed, and various incomplete tables had been drawn up: but this was all that it had previously been found possible to do. During the year in which I have officiated as Secretary, I have done my best to compile this sadly-delayed report, undertaken as far back as 1875, with as little delay as possible; but as I have only been able to devote to it the leisure left after many more exacting occupations, I have found it impossible to complete it under a year, which perhaps may not be considered an excessive time for the task, taking into account the great amount of detail contained in it, and that the only special assistance I have had is that of a clerk employed for two months in making abstracts of the correspondence.

Now, the report extends to 214 pages, of which no less than 80 pages are Indexes and tabular matter prepared by the native clerks, and of the remaining 134 pages 8vo. fully two-thirds are made up of extracts from local reports, and they were compiled by native clerks, leaving barely 45 pages for the Secretary to write in fourteen months. This is an amount of work which he could have easily knocked off in a fortnight if he had the time for it. Nor is the work done such as would be worthy of the distinguished officer whose name it bears. The book is nothing more than a naked resume of the local reports, without any serious attempt at digesting the materials, reconciling discrepancies, or supplementing the local information by reference to published records or independant enquiry. As the book is intended to serve as a supplement to Mr. Liotard's memorandum, the classification adopted is that of Mr. Liotard, but even in this we cannot help thinking that much has been left undone which, with greater leisure, could have been done. The dye-stuffs have been described under two heads; 1st dye-stuffs proper, 2nd stuffs used as mordants or auxiliaries; but the articles have been grouped under these heads in a very perfunctory careless manner. A mordant is that which gives fixity to coloring matter, without itself having any coloring matter in it, and an auxiliary is that which helps to heighten, or improve, or develope the coloring matter of another substance; but under the head of dye-stuffs used as mordants or auxiliaries many substances have been included which serve neither the one purpose nor the other. Take for instance the *Cassia Tora*, the *Phyllanthis Emblica*, the *Terminalia Chebula*, and the other Terminalias; they have no more coloring matter of their own fit for dying than the Acacia Arabica or the *mango*, or the *bokul*, or the sulphate of iron which occur under the head of "Dye-stuffs giving brown or black, and green dyes." The fact is, the different vegetables named yield tannic acid, which in combination with iron produces the pigment required. Neither the acid nor the iron is *in se* a dye-stuff, but the union of the two produces a dye, and the two are essentially principals, and not "mordants or auxiliaries." This is of course perfectly obvious to Dr. M'Cann, and the fault we refer to is due to the work having been left to ordinary, untrained native clerks. Dr. M'Cann, having no time, could not help this, and in adverting to it, it is the farthest from our wish to find fault with him. His learning, ability and experience, allowed full play, would have produced a perfectly unexceptionable report; but he was placed in a false position; he was not allowed proper time and proper assistance to perform a difficult task—he was required to make bricks without straw—to work wonders by the help of thaumaturgy, and the result is unsatisfactory. We complain as much because a grave injustice has been done to Dr. M'Cann, as because an important work has been spoiled. The real offender is the Government, which left the task to be done by persons overworked in other departments and physically unable to devote the time necessary for the satisfactory discharge of technical duty. It is said the Government intends to extend the Museum and has built the large house, now used as the jewel room of the Exhibition, expressly for its location. The house, however, will do but little good, until the Government should rise above their penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy, or their utter indifference to the importance of scientific research, and appoint a competent person to take charge of it and devote his entire time to it. Half pay can never secure full work.

ENGLISH DUTIES ON INDIAN SILVER.

WE have over and over again pointed out in these columns that England, the great Apostle of Free Trade, raises no less than twenty millions sterling from import duties. But India has been made to surrender the small revenue which she derived from the same source—revenue which she could ill-afford to lose. The Indian Exchequer has sacrificed nearly a million sterling of money it obtained from customs duties, which did not at all press on the importation of the goods on which they were levied. Mr. Rivers Thompson, in reviewing the recent published report on the administration of the Customs Department, has shown that the remission of the duties has not stimulated the trade in English cotton goods. On the contrary, the report exhibits a considerable falling-off in the imports of these goods. The quantity of cotton twist and yarn imported during the past year as compared with the two preceding years was only 13,058,628lbs valued at Rs. 1,03,57,403 against 14,221,957lbs. valued at Rs. 1,16,45,853 in 1881-82 and 16,572,240lbs valued at Rs. 1,39,20,593 in 1880-81. Similarly, the total imports of cotton piece-goods and other cotton manufactures show a decline in value from Rs. 13,26,13,064 in 1880-81 and Rs. 11,43,09,652 in 1881-82 to Rs. 11,35,14,475. These figures speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation. It is as clear as the sun at noon-day that the abolition of the custom duties has not stimulated the importation of English cotton goods into India.

But though the interests of the poor and dumb Indian tax-payer have been cruelly sacrificed on the altar of Manchester, and we have been deprived of an excellent and legitimate source of revenue, England continues to levy a duty on Indian silver work, which is acknowledged to press heavily on importation. The duty is eighteen pence an ounce, which at the present value of silver, amounts to from 30 to 35 per cent. on prices. It is no exaggeration to say that Indian silver work is kept out of the English market altogether by the operation of the existing duty, and the burden of the duty is not the only thing that we have to complain of. "In addition to the burden of the duty," as the *Times* says, "there is the vexatiousness of the practice of hall-marking, which opponents of the tax assert is maintained simply to guard the revenue. All imported foreign metal must be taken to Gold-smiths Hall before it can be sold. There its fineness is tested by scraping in a manner which is alleged to spoil good work. Although the excise on home made plate is as high as the customs on imported wares, the tax is more prohibitive on the traffic in goods which have to risk the chances of a distant market. . . . As a general consequence of the duty and the marking, the trade in foreign plate is said to be approaching extinction." Indian silver goods, it is thus clear, are not merely restricted in their sale in England, they are barred completely out of the English market. Efforts have from time to time been made to procure the abolition of the heavy English duty on Indian silver work; but these efforts have not so far been attended with success. It will be remembered that in 1882 Mr. Gladstone declared that the duty might be reduced by degrees at the rate of 3d. a year till it expired. The revenue which the duty yields is insignificant: it is only £48,000 or less than five lakhs. For the sake of this small sum England, the great apostle of Free Trade, levies a prohibitive duty on Indian silver work. While the abolition of the cotton duties has done no good to the people of India, there is no reason to doubt that the remission of the duty in question will be highly beneficial to them. The *Times* observes:—"In the reduced condition of the rupee, the Indian Treasury would gain by increased employment for other purposes than coins of India silver. The Indian population would benefit still more by an encouragement of any industries other than agricultural. It is put almost as a right

of the Indian Empire that after it has surrendered the cotton duties for the sake of Manchester, the generosity shall be compensated by a consent of the Queen's Government to relieve it from the tyranny of the plate duty." But the *Thunderer* forgets that the manufacturers in Indian silver like the other classes of the Native community, have no voice and cannot make themselves heard, whereas the cotton lords of Lancashire are possessed of such great political influence that neither Conservatives nor Liberals can do without their support. Mr. Gladstone's declaration made in 1882 inspired our countrymen with hope that the English duty on Indian silver would disappear in a short time. But the Prime Minister withdrew his resolution providing for a gradual reduction of the duty, and said that the whole matter should stand over for the present.

It is needless to say that Mr. Gladstone's changed attitude in regard to this question has grievously disappointed our countrymen. In the beginning of last year the Government of India, be it said to the credit of Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring, made another effort to procure the repeal of the obnoxious duty. They pressed the question upon the attention of the Secretary of State and represented that the repeal of the duty would be a gracious act when the Indian import duties had been remitted, and would give much satisfaction to the Indian public. The India Office brought the matter to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the Chancellor did not give much heed to the representations of the Indian Government. In a despatch addressed to the India Office on the 13th of March 1883, Mr. Leonard Courtenay, Secretary to the Treasury, wrote: "My Lords desire to judge the whole question on its own merits, and they will therefore only note the difference of which the Secretary of State in Council is doubtless aware between the cotton duties imposed until recently in India and the gold and silver plate duty. The former was purely and avowedly protective, but the latter is not so, the customs duties on gold and silver plate being only framed to countervail the excise imposed upon the home manufacture." The difference which the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury draw between the recently repealed cotton duties and the existing English duties on Indian silver is purely gratuitious. It is well known that when Lord Salisbury endeavoured to persuade Lord Northbrook in 1875 to remit the cotton duties, that noble-minded Viceroy, who was guided in all his public acts by genuine statesmanship and a deep regard for the true interests of the Indian people, conclusively showed that the duties the remission of which was demanded by the Lancashire manufacturers were not protective. The man who asserts that the duties recently repealed were purely and avowedly protective, does not understand the A. B. C. of the question. The simple and blunt truth is, that Indian cotton duties were remitted to please the Lancashire manufacturers and secure their votes. The manufactures of Indian silver work have no political influence whatever and consequently the Ministry does not care for them. The cabinet Whig or Tory pays small attention to the argument based on the advantages to be derived by the Indian people from a particular measure. "The present state of foreign plate in England," as the *Times* pertinently remarks "resembles that of an old woman charged with sorcery. If the prisoner sank she was innocent and was drowned' A marvel of hereditary skill from India, if of rupee silver, is liable to be smashed and battered. If it pass the ordeal, and demonstrate unimpeachable London fineness, it emerges with its chased surface scraped and the crispness of its details a wreck." Will an enthusiastic advocate of Free Trade like Mr. Gladstone, we would ask, allow this disgraceful state of things to continue? We pause for a reply.

THE EXHIBITION.

MACHINERY COURT.

V.

ONE of the most popular exhibits in this row is Messrs. William Frederic and Sons' (Blackburn) weaving machine, which can be seen working all day and always drawing crowds of people near it to see how the *dhooti* is made by machine. The general principles of a weaving machine are pretty nearly the same as those of old looms seen in our country, only the various operations being automatic follow one another in quicker succession than when they are performed by hand.

Messrs. Ransomes, Head and Jeffries (Ipswich) have here exhibited one of their Ansele's patent Tea-sorting machine for which they have obtained a first class certificate and a gold medal. Messrs. Ransomes are amongst the well-known agricultural Engineers in England; it is a pity that they have not exhibited some of their well known types of ploughs, rakes, harrows and other agricultural implements for which they have so high a reputation; but when we find that many of the exhibitors in this (Machinery) court have not been able to do business sufficient to cover the cost of bringing their exhibits here, we are inclined to think that Messrs. Ransomes have acted wisely in not making an extensive show.

We then come to the stand of Messrs. Burn and Co. who have made a good show of some of their works turned out from their own factory at Howrah, amongst which must be noticed the Boomer presses for pressing jute by hand power; though these might be inferior in several respects to hydraulic jute presses worked by power, they have a decided advantage over the latter where only a small amount of work is intended to be turned out, specially in the Mofussil where labour is considerably cheaper than in Calcutta or any other large town. They have also exhibited some soorky, caster oil and sugar-cane mills. Since the first introduction of these small portable sugar-cane mills in this country their consumption has so rapidly increased that last year we hear Messrs. Burn and Co. alone have made nine thousand of them; they express the juice out of the cane more effectively and in much less time than our old wooden-mills which the former are fast replacing.

Passing over the numerous exhibits of Messrs. Balmer Lawri and Co., we come to the stand of Messrs. Marshall Son's and Co. who have made one of the best shows in this court. All their engines and machinery exhibited are of high class and they have obtained three gold, one silver and one bronze medals. These people were one of the first to introduce compound system in portable engines; the eight-horse power compound engine exhibited here is worked by steam at a pressure of 130 pounds per square inch whilst other similar firms use steam ranging between 60 and 80 pounds per square inch. It is a well known fact amongst Engineers that higher the pressure of steam and greater the expansion more is the saving of fuel—specially in slow speed engines. The circular saw bench and the threshing machine are also worth noticing, for both of which they have obtained first class certificates and gold medals.

Priestman's dredger can be seen working on the south side of the machinery shed, it always draws a large crowd round it, but as it has been repeatedly described in the columns of many of our contemporaries we do not think it necessary to describe it again.

CONCLUSION.

We have now conducted our readers through the machinery court from one end to the other describing almost all the principal machines exhibited therein; we have also tried to give them some idea of their working and their utility. We have taken special notice of this Court as we think it to be one of the most if not the most, important Court in the exhibition; here we can find the real source of England's wealth and her greatness, and the outcome of modern science and civilization. In the other courts if we find how money can be spent, here we find how it can be made, and here too-to the utter shame of our countrymen we find how Manchester and Birmingham, Glasgow and Sheffield have succeeded in making big holes in our own purses and striving to draw the lost penny out of them. How many amongst the immense crowd that gathered round Messrs William Frederic and Son's weaving machine to gaze astonishingly how the *dhooti* is made, think or know how much we are paying every year to keep thousands of such looms going on in Manchester and Glasgow, which if worked in this country would not only keep our 5 crores in the country but find work for thousands of our ragged, ill-fed population? To how many of our wealthier class does this weaving machine remind the day when they went cringing a-begging to Lord Lytton for a favor not to take away the little protection which our newly started cotton mills had from foreign competition; a deaf ear was turned to them. The cotton duty was repealed (though partially) and what did our wealthier classes do—they pocketed the insult as best as they could, but what would the people under similar circumstances in another country have done—they would have caused at least a dozen cotton mills to be started almost immediately after the cotton duty was repealed.

One of the principal objects of introduction of machinery is to raise the work of man to a higher scale; let the work which requires no exercise of brain but mere animal power be done by various forces of nature brought under human control, so that men may engage themselves to such works which would require them more or less to exercise their brains, it is evident then that to employ men capable of doing higher class of works to mere mechanical works, is wasteful and loss to the country, when the latter class of work can be done at a less cost by employing lower animals or various forces of nature. If the people of hot climate are less capable of physic al work than those of colder climates the introduction of machinery in former places is much more needed than in the latter.

THE DIARY OF JATADHARI.

Five-and-fifty years ago Babu Bhabani Charan Banuerji, the first and most successful Bengali editor of his time, wrote two novels to delineate the foibles and follies of Hindu society. These were very appropriately named *Babu-bilas* and a *Bibi-bilas*, and had a splendid run among native readers. The author knew English, but it is all but certain that he had no opportunity of reading the letter press descriptions attached to Hogarth's works, or to study those works so as to appreciate the entire meaning conveyed in them. Had he, however, done so he could not have produced more faithful descriptions of the "Rake's Progress" and "the Harlot's Progress" than what he did in his novels, adopting of course the details to the requirements, habits, and manners of the people he had to deal with. Satirical at every touch and over-flowing in caustic wit and humour, the books appealed with irresistible force to the taste of their readers. Even the peculiar coarseness which characterises Hogarth's works was reproduced without stint, and at times with some excess, and this last trait, perhaps, contained the seed of the downfall of the books. The new generation of readers, trained to European style of thought and Scott's novels, could not tolerate outbursts of coarseness. The vices and foibles of the people had also changed by more intimate contact with foreign manners, and the sarcasms of the books lost their point. In short, a new version adapted to existing circumstances became necessary, and the late Babu Peary Chand Mitra, under the *nom de plume* of Tekchand Thakur, supplied the want in his widely popular *Alaler Gharer Dulal*, the petted child of the family. Taking the plot of the *Babu-bilas* for his model, he worked out the details with the skill of a Thackeray and the caricaturistic humour of a Gillray. No failing, no foible, no vice common in Calcutta escaped his lash, and the picture produced was so lifelike that every Bengali reader in his turn felt that he had been aimed at for some folly or other. Strictly preserving the unities Babu Peary Chand wrote the history of a grossly petted only son from his childhood to his final ruin, and that in language perfectly simple and generally colloquial, but at the same time thoroughly chaste,—nothing of the coarseness of Babu Bhabanicharan found a place in his book. And this was the secret of the eminent success which attended it. A new attempt in this line has just been made in a book whose title heads this article. It too begins with a petted child, Nilamony, and works out in connexion with him the follies and the foibles of Bengali life. But the similitude ceases with this. In reality the book it is no novel; it has no plot, no story, no hero. It is, as its name indicates, a diary, and things are described in it as they turn up without any serious attempt at getting up a single story. The scene is laid in the moffussil, and village life is what forms its main staple. If *Alaler Ghurer Dulal* takes cognizance of the Supreme Court and the Court of Conscience of the metropolis, and the practices of the attorneys, brokers, and bodbails there, Jatadhari is all at home with Darogahs, Chowkidars, Jamadars, Peshkars, Kazis and other myrmidons of the Moffussil, and the tricks, vices, and malpractices which thrive under their influences. Jatadhari pretends to detest falsehood and knavery; but the little rogue is not without many a trick of his own. He says when yet a little boy he used to go to his village Thannah and stand behind the chair of the Darogah Sahib, who occasionally remarked "this is a smart lad," and admonished him not to disclose any thing that he saw at the Thannah to any living soul outside of it, and he faithfully obeyed the injunction. He would fain make us believe that he did not go to the Thannah on those days when Shamchand was most at play, but it is easy to guess that it was the play of Shamchand on other people's back that offered the imp the greatest temptation to frequent the Thannah, and that accounts for the warning which he admits he got from the Darogaji. He had another temptation. Every chowkidar that came to report himself paid a pice to the Nazir who entered his name in the office diary, and occasionally the Nazir gave

a pice or two to the lad to buy cakes of parched rice at the nearest confectioner, and it certainly was a better incentive to silence and secrecy about the doings in the Thannah than the admonitions of the Darogah Sahib. Anyhow the boy found that writing diaries was a source of gain, and he betook to it, and it became a habit which he could not afterwards shake off. It is to be presumed that it did yield him fresh pice frequently, if not every day, or he would have for certain dropped it. The incidents described are many and diversified. Village school life, domestic brawls, a robbery, a police enquiry, a false personation, a magisterial trial, a sessions case, various schemes for outwitting the law, the sale by a Mr. Eatwell when about to retire from the district of his bunglow to the defendants for Rs. 20,000 and promise to speak to the Sessions Judge who was expected to be present at a dinner at his house that evening, a variety of other incidents, some insinuations and many ludicrous hits, all pithily told, make up a good volume of light reading, and we congratulate the author, Babu Chandrasekhar Banurji on his success at this style of writing. His language is more elevated than that of Babu Peary Chand Mitra, but it is in no way less humourous, and witty.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEARTILY welcome back His Excellency the Viceroy from the Southern Presidency. His Excellency is in excellent health. Lady Ripon, who was somewhat indisposed at Hyderabad, has, we are glad to learn, recovered. According to all accounts the Viceroy has left the most pleasant impressions both in Hyderabad and Madras.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has progressed so rapidly in the recovery of his health that His Honor with the consent of His Excellency the Viceroy has cancelled his leave. Mr. Bernard has not accepted Hyderabad, but will go back to British Burmah. Mr. Crosthwaite will act for Mr. Jones as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who takes leave for six months. It is on the cards that Sir Alfred Lyall, whose health has been somewhat indifferent of late, may go home for six months. In that case Mr. Bernard may act for him.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. B. L. Gupta will be shortly elevated to a District Judgship. He had earned it long ere this.

IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the withdrawal of the Butwara Bill. Accordingly the Bill was withdrawn at the last sitting of the Bengal Council. This is another concession to public opinion. Not a little of the credit for the withdrawal of the measure is due to the Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, who had from the beginning strenuously opposed it.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that there is not a tittle of truth in the rumour circulated by the *Bengal Times* about the murder of Babu Kaliprosunno Ghose, Dewan of Bhawal. It is a relief to us to receive a contradiction of the rumour, which had filled us with much grief. May Babu Kaliprosunno Ghose live long and pursue his career of usefulness is our heartfelt prayer!

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to the following extract from the Land Revenue Administration Report of Assam for 1882-83 :

> In the districts of Darrang, Nowgong and Lakhimpur the lands were all acquired under the stipulation contained in clause 3 of the ordinary annual patta, and *no compensation was paid either for the houses or crops.* In the district of Lakhimpur three small contiguous plots of land covering an area of 8 acres 3 roods and 22 poles, were acquired by the Public Works Department in the town of Dibrugarh; but the question as to the compensation to be paid has not yet been settled. *In no district* (except Sylhet) *was any land acquired during* 1882-83 *under Act X of* 1870, (the Land Acquisition Act).

The *Italics* are ours. The third clause of the ordinary annual potta current in Assam we are assured does provide for the grant of compensation to ryots for *houses and crops*, but the Government has deliberately withheld such compensation. Suppose a private zemindar had been guilty of such an arbitrary and iniquitous proceeding. What would the Government have said and done in such a case? Are we to understand that what is a crime in a private individual is an act of merit in the Government?

WE OBSERVE that it is proposed to insert a general pension clause in the Bengal Municipal Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed surprise that the native members should have opposed such a benevolent provision. His Honor ought to have remembered that the funds of the Mofussil Municipalities are very limited, and fall far short of the legitimate requirements of those Municipalities. Are they in a position to fritter away their revenues upon pensions? There are scores of instances, such as Railways, Banks, mercantile firms, and other institutions in which no pensions are given to their employes, and are their servants the less efficient because they do not get pensions? The legitimate wants of the Municipalities first, and pensions to their servants afterwards. We are sorry to learn that the pension clause has been carried at the last sitting of the Bengal Council.

WE TAKE the following from the proceedings of the last sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council :

> His Honor the President in adjourning the Council to Saturday next, drew the attention of members to Rule XI of the rules for the conduct of business, which provided that, "in discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a member shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks, and shall address the President. A member shall not be allowed to read his speech, but he may refresh his memory by referring to notes." His Honor said :—I think we are getting lax in the observance of this rule by the reading of prepared speeches which have a tendency to prolong debates. Of course we must make a large allowance for the native members of Council who have not, generally speaking, the same facility of speech as we have, although many of them often excel us as orators. But every latitude however will be given to members to refer to notes. I wish to remind you of the existence of this rule and the desirability of maintaining it as far as we can.

What was the immediate cause for His Honor's drawing attention so suddenly to the rule on the subject? Is it now become a practice in the Bengal Council to read written speeches? We wish that the reading of written speeches could be prohibited in all Legislative Councils? The practice is simply degrading.

THE INTERNATIONAL DINNER given by the public of Calcutta to the representatives of foreign countries, who have come to our capital in connection with the International Exhibition, on last Monday night at the Town Hall, was a really grand affair. The Lieutenant-Governor presided. The enthusiasm kept up from beginning to end must have been exceedingly pleasing to our distinguished visitors. The enthusiastic greeting which met His Honor must have touched his heart. The company was, indeed, delighted to see His Honor able to take such a prominent part at the Dinner, and to deliver four speeches without feeling the least fatigue. His Honor performed his part admirably. We were glad to see that the toast of the Viceroy was received so well. His Honor, in proposing this toast, said—"though I could never think of contending, and least of all in the present audience, that I have been always in accord with the political sentiments or the views of all public matters of foreign and internal administration which His Excellency holds, I can say that I have always found him a consistent ruler in his high position, patient toward all opposing views, and anxious with the most conscientious sincerity of doing his duty in the imperial charge with which he is entrusted. (Applause.)" This was a high and well-deserved compliment. Mr. Keswick proposed the health of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in doing so, while differentiating his opinion about the Rent Bill, paid a glowing compliment to Mr. Thompson. The toast of the evening "Our Guests" was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in a neat and well-conceived speech, and the names of three visitors were associated with it, one of whom replied in French with considerable effect. The "Exhibition" was proposed by Mr. Harrison and replied to in a genial speech by Col. Trevor, who had some pleasant hits at Mr. Joubert. The last toast was that of the Press, which was also very kindly received.

THERE was one omission in the programme, which we could not account for, and which we regretted much—that of Mr. Joubert's name in the toast of the Exhibition. It was like leaving out the character of Hamlet from the play of Hamlet. To propose the toast of the Exhibition without coupling with it the name of Mr. Joubert was a solecism, for which the Dinner Committee could have no good and valid reason. The company present made, however, some reparation, by calling out for Mr. Joubert, who responded in a somewhat gruff manner by simply saying, "Your Honor and gentlemen, I thank you." Mr. Joubert was fully justified in shewing his contempt for the Committee.

THERE has been a somewhat exciting Railway case at Allahabad. There was an altercation between the Station-Master of Manickpore and Lieut. Wells, which resulted in blows and bamboo-beating. The Station-Master was fined Rs. 15 and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, but on appeal the sentence of imprisonment was reduced to nine days by the Sessions Judge. The remarks of the Sessions Judge are significant. He says that Lieut. Wells "had no business to enter the Station-Master's room," that "the Station-master's tone of voice may have been rude, though on this we have only the complainant's own account; but in other respects I consider that it was Lieut. Wells, and not the Station-Master, who was in the wrong," that having regard to certain circumstances which preceded the row it was no wonder that the Station-Master had lost his temper and was somewhat uncivil to the gallant son of Mars, for which he has been fined Rs. 15 by the Joint-Magistrate, and which fine has been upheld by the Sessions Judge. The latter, however, remarks :

> The appellant had, I think, much to excuse him. Still he was on this occasion distinctly uncivil. I am disposed to believe Mr. Wells when he says that appellant's low and gestures were extremely uncivil. It is true that Mr. Wells took the law into his own hands, and treated the Babu with gross indignity by making a personal assault upon him immediately or afterwards.

The Session Judge then goes on :

> What followed was that Mr. Wells, who had twice threatened the appellant with personal violence, now proceeded to put his threats into execution. He walked up to the unarmed puny Bengali sitting in his office chair and boxed his ears, knocking his turban off by the blow.
>
> For this act Mr. Wells was tried by the Lower Court [in a cross action,] was convicted, and was fined the sum of ten rupees.
>
> I have in vain looked for any proper expression by the Magistrate of his estimate of the gravity of this offence.
>
> Mr. Macmillan has much to say, with which I thoroughly agreed, on the cowardly and brutal treatment of Mr. Wells by some of the persons who arrested him. Had the Magistrate, however, nothing to say about the quality of Mr. Wells's act?
>
> All the censure I can find in the Magistrate's remarks is that "Mr. Wells had of course misbehaved, though under provocation, when he boxed the Station-master's ears."
>
> I am bound to say that I put a very different estimate on Mr. Well's conduct in assaulting the unarmed and unprepared appellant. Humiliating to Jogeshur Ghose, it was utterly discreditable to Lieutenant Wells.

Then came another scene in which the Station-Master in self-defence struck Lieut. Wells with a bamboo. The Sessions Judge remarks :

> Taking into consideration the extreme provocation which the Station master had just received from Mr. Wells, I think, however, that the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment which the Magistrate has imposed, is much too severe and I reduce the period of imprisonment from one month, to nine days, the period which Jogeshur Ghose has already fulfilled of his sentence.
>
> But I take much wider ground in this matter, and hold that Mr. Wells, by striking the Station-master on the face in his office, had so grossly obstructed the official in question, in the performance of his duty, that the Station-master was fully justified in expelling him from the Company's premises, and in taking down his name and address, or in default of his giving such name and address, in arresting him and handing him over to the custody of the police to answer for his offence. This question is really a simple one, obscured unfortunately by prejudices resting merely on question of race. Take the case of a native passenger entering the office of the Station-master and stricken him in the face. Would that offender have been at once arrested or not? Would magistrates generally have approved of such arrest or not? Suppose, further, that the Station-master had been an European and the offender a native. Would not in such a case the contempt of the public safety and convenience so evinced be deemed simply intolerable?

It is because there are British Judges of Mr. Young's stamp in the country, British rule in India is justified. It is such Judges who have planted the British Government in India on a solid rock.

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

PURNEAH.

Sir,—On the 9th instant, a very successful meeting was held at Purneah to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It embraced all the influential zemindars of the district. The Maharajah of Durbungah, Rajah Padmanund Sing of the Benalee Raj, Rajah Atta Hossein, Rajah Asgur Rezah, Rai Lutchmeepar Sing Bahadoor, Rai Dhunpat Sing Bahadoor, Syud Rej Ally, Mirza Mahomed Haddi, Baboo Durrum Chand, Mohesh Lall, Lallanath Misser, Mokund Lall Sha, Seopersad Thakur, Tertanund Thakur, Kuman Dass, Megnath Cwarree, Tohuk Lall Kumar, Rampersad Chowdry, Moonshees Hurnundun Sahai Nanukpersad, Mokund Lall, Nobee Bux, Alahee Bux, and Messrs Darwin, Cave, Canty, F. Shillingford, C. Shillingford &c. &c. &c. The meeting was held in the large Hall of the Billiard Club, which was crowded, as was also the Verandah of the Hall. The speeches were attentively listened to, and great interest was throughout manifested in the proceedings. The apathy of Purneah was, in fact, overcome, and it is evident that the Purneah zemindars are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and the necessity for general and earnest agitation.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Bengal Tenancy Bill is subversive of the rights guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement made by the British Government, and if the zemindars are to be deprived of these rights they should receive fair compensation.

2. That the Bill, by discouraging contract and other provisions, tends to create disputes and foster litigation to the injury of both the ryots and the zemindars.

3. That this Bill, by practically abolishing distraint while the stringent law for punctual payment of the Government Revenue remains, inflicts a great hardship on the zemindars, and does not benefit the ryots.

4. That the facility for transfer of his holding by the ryot, by gift, sale or mortgage, strikes at the proprietary rights of the zemindars and is also ruinous to the interests of the ryots.

5. That the provisions of the Bill which hamper and destroy the zemindar's right in waste lands, or deserted holdings are most unjust.

6. That the provisions in this Bill for enhancement of rent are generally unjust, but particularly so, where, as in the Purneah District, existing rates are exceptionally low owing to sparse population and excess of land.

7. The law regarding the acquisition of right of occupancy as in force at present is just both to the ryots and the zemindars and does not require amendment or alteration.

It was further resolved with reference to Mr. Cave's suggestion in his speech that the Calcutta Committee of the Behar landholders should be asked to apply to the select committee on the Tenancy Bill of the Bengal Council for the publication of their proceedings up to date, and after that of the same after each meeting, as they take place, for general information.

W. N. EDDIS,
Chairman.

A MEETING OF MIDDLE-MEN IN JHENIDAH

A public meeting of the Jotedars, gantidars and other middle-men of the Jhenidah sub-division, in the District of Jessore, was held at Jhenidah on the 17th February last. Babu Kadar Nath Boxi L. L. a respectable pleader of the local Bar, and an influential middle-man of the sub-division presided at the meeting. Representative middle-men from almost all the villages in the sub-division assembled to consider what steps should be taken to inform the Government that the present Rent Bill contains a most serious omission the result of which will be almost total extinguishment of a most important class of landed proprietors in the country. The proceedings were conducted in Bengali. The following resolutions were passed :

1. That by the custom of the country, the middle-class-men have always been allowed a permanent interest in the land which they held for some length of time and certainly they have held them for more than 12 years.

2. That it is an exreme injustice to the middle-men that while the law allows a man to get absolute right to a land by 12 years' possession, and while it allows 12 years' cultivation by a ryot to rights of occupancy, it does not allow the middle-men holding for 12 years to receive any consideration whatever.

3. That by the ancient usage of the land a middle-man could not be ousted from his holding by the zemindar any more than the *khod khast* ryot. That it is purely an English idea, according to which no right corresponding to the right of occupancy is allowed to the middle-men holders.

4. That as a matter of fact the zemindars only filled the position of the Government in relation to the land, that it was only the middle-men and the ryots who were by custom and tradition the private proprietors of the soil.

5. That the middle-men are useful both to the ryots and zemindars, and it is therefore that they have by tradition and custom an inherent right in the soil of the country.

6. That the legislature should therefore provide that in all cases in which a middle-man has held any tenure for more than 12 years he shall not be liable to ejectment, provided he consents to pay a fair and equitable rent.

7. That the rent of the middl-men's tenure of 12 years' standing shall not be enhanced except on the ground that the assets of the tenure have increased, and that the proportion of the enhancement should be as old rent to the assets, so the enhanced rent to the enhanced assets.

8. That with reference to the above resolutions a memorial be drawn up and submitted to Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption :—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of combined consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil ; and now the patients are strong and fat ; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible ; and in the one case (male) hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow sportsmen" Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LOCAL.

THE NATIVE PRESS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION DINNER.

At the International Exhibition Dinner last Monday night Mr. Wallis, Master of the Trades Association, proposed the toast of the Press. We give the replies below :

Mr. J. O'B. Saunders who was loudly cheered, said :—Your Honour and Gentlemen,—I have the greatest pleasure in returning thanks for the toast for the Press, which has been so eloquently proposed by my friend, Mr. Wallis, because I am convinced that every member of the Press in India will thoroughly coincide with me when I say that not only are we grateful for past favours, such as the way in which we have received this toast, but that we also entertain that feeling of gratitude which has been so often described as a sense of favours to come. (Laughter) Gentlemen, between the promoters of Exhibition Exhibitors, and the Press, there is a bond of union, one of the strongest, perhaps, that prevails in all mercantile transactions—and Exhibitions, in these days, can be regarded as little else, notwithstanding the high falutin of former days when they were heralded as about to introduce the millennium, or at any rate peace and charity amongst all nations. I mean the bond of mutual interest. (cheers). An Exhibition, unless its advent was heralded through the Press, would be classed amongst those exhibitions, so well described by a critic of old, as coming under the head of "*omne ignotum pro magnifico.*" They might be very grand but few would know anything about their contents or the honours that had been gained at them. The Exhibitors might show the most wonderful productions of art and science or the products of nature ; but without the Press the mere record in an official catalogue would be read by but few. Turning to the other side of the question, I admit that the Fourth Estate also derives much benefit from Exhibitions, In India at times we suffer in exactly the same proportion as our contemporaries at home, and often many weary days and nights are spent by unhappy Editors in a fruitless hunt after a gigantic gooseberry, or perhaps to give it an appellation more suitable to the country, a gigantic plantain. (Laughter.) This cold weather, however, has saved any such racking of editorial brains, and our Exhibition has offered ample matter for columns and columns of pleasant and interesting reading to the expectant public (Cheers.) The benefit therefore is mutual, and, what is more, we shall be able to feel the proud satisfaction that we have all been benefactors to the human race in general. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. On an occasion of this sort it is unnecessary for me to dilate on the reasons which have brought us all together here to-night, to do honour to those whose pluck and energy have brought them from the four quarters of the Globe, to add to the attractions of our Calcutta Exhibition ; for I think that you will all admit that the Press of India has fairly well done its part in giving honour where honour is due to all,—visitors; or Indian exhibitors alike. (Cheers.) Once more, then, gentlemen, on behalf of the Press of India, I beg to return you our most sincere thanks for the honour you have done us in drinking our health, and to express a wish that you will all carry away with you pleasant recollections of your visit to the Calcutta International Exhibition and to the City of Palaces. (Loud Cheers.)

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal said :—Your Honour and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the kind and cordial reception you have given to this toast, and to my friend the proposer for so kindly coupling my name with it. (Cheers) I also desire to express my sincere and heartfelt satisfaction at the re-appearance in our midst of our distinguished and amiable Governor, (loud cheers,) to resume those social duties which belong to him as the head of local society, and which he is so eminently qualified to discharge (Cheers) This is a novel and most interesting occasion. This is the first time the public of Calcutta have had the opportunity of hailing a band of fellowmen and fellow-workers from the continent of Europe, and from the otherside of the globe, who have come to this distant land of teeming millions on a mission of peace, progress, and commerce, with trophies of science, art, and industry in their hands. This is the first time—thanks to the intrepid enterprise, untiring energy, and bold public spirit of Mr. Joubert, and the generous patronage of our Government— which is so worthily represented in the person of my gallant friend Col. Trevor. Calcutta has witnessed a World's Fair, the likeof which it had never before witnessed, and which, I hope and trust, is destined to prove the harbinger of many such Exhibitions on a grander scale in times to come. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it gives me a peculiar pleasure in bidding welcome to our Australian brethren. In the first place, it is the privilege of both Indians and Australians to live under the benign rule of the same beneficent Sovereign over whose Empire the sun never sets. (Cheers.) In the second place, the Australians, as descendants of Englishmen, have sprung from the same Aryan stock from which the Indians have descended, and their common ancestors were the poineers of civilisation and commerce in the ancient world. In the third place, the example of Australia teaches a most important and valuable lesson to India. Although so young in years, so feeble in number, and so remote from the mother-country, Australia has made an advance in agriculture, commerce, and enterprise, in the reclamation of her fields, and the developement of her resources, in the diffusion of knowledge and the cultivation of the arts of civilisation, in self-culture and self-government, which ought to give a shake to Old India, open her eyes, and make her look around. Those who know Indian's children will doubtless testify that they do not lack intelligence, industry, or skill ; that they are as capable of work as any other nation of the world ; that if they lag behind, it is because there are so few captains of labour among them, because the education they receive is not practical because they have not been taught those mysteries of science the possession of which has made the nations of the West and the New World so rich and strong. Cheers.) But I fervently hope that a better day is at hand. (Cheers) England has already roused India from the torpor of ages, and one of the most effective instruments she has brought into play for the resuscitation of this ancient country is hard competition in life. India now feels that she cannot stand where she did, that she must walk and run with the other nations of the world in the race of peaceful progress and civilization ; that while Nature has been so bountiful to her she must apply man's ingenuity and industry to take advantage of her natural resources. And in the advancement of this good work, the Indian Press, on whose behalf I stand before you to-night has a very important function to perform. It is the Press which carries the torch of knowledge from one end of the country to the other It is the Press which proclaims the truths of science, and the lessons of practical industry to the people at large. (Cheers.) It is the Press which buoys up the drooping spirits of sons of toil and captains of labour. (Cheers.) And I can assure you, gentlemen, that the Indian Press is fully alive to its sacred obligations in this respect. I appeal to Mr. Joubert to say whether, in the promotion of the great international work he has brought about, he has not found in the Indian Press a most willing and active ally. (Cheers.) And before I sit down let me tell you that I believe, my countrymen believe, that under the auspices of British rule India has a grand future before her, and that that future will be not a little advanced by the extension and expansion of her international relations in the domain of thought, in the field of industry, and in the region of commerce. (Cheers.) As children of the same Almighty Father, and as subjects of the same gracious Sovereign, we have the same destiny before us. Let us then work together, meet together, pull together, help each other, emulate with each other, and contribute to each other's welfare, advancement, and happiness. (Cheers). If oceans and mountains divide us, if customs and habits separate us, let us remember that we all owe allegiance to a common humanity, to a community of interests both material and moral, and to a common end and object. (Cheers). Let us then consecrate ourselves to this common-wealth, hopefully, cheerfully, and prayerfully, singing in the hallowed words of the Poet that peace hath victories no less renowned than war. (Loud cheers).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
Raja Poornendro Dev Roy, Bansbariah...	13	4	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Mourbhanj	12	2	0
Narsinga Moorari Panja, Burdwan	8	0	0
Executive Engineer, Chittagong	2	8	0
Secretary Reading Room, Calicut	1	3	0
Secretary Literary Union Library, Mysore	13	4	0
Parsuram Khound, Esq., Debrooghur	13	4	0
H. H. the Raja of Tehree, Mussoree	13	4	0
Secretary Annoda School Library, Tipperah	13	4	0
Dr. W. I. Ellis, Hameerpore	13	4	0
Jessore Public Library	13	4	0
Ootcol Deepica, Cuttuck	3	4	0
Executive Engineer, Arrah	2	8	0
Chief Commissioner Assam, Shillong	13	4	0
Babu Kadar Nath Banerjee, Midnapore	6	8	0
„ Chytiana prasad Borat Motihary	13	4	0
„ Chand Mohan Moitra, Hizlabut	13	4	0
„ Kristo Churn Bysack, Mymensingh	13	4	0
„ Ramratton Lal, Gonda	2	0	0
„ Joy Chunder Roy Chowdry, Pandooah	13	4	0
„ Suttya Churn Mookerjea, Cooch Behar	10	0	0
„ Mohim Chunder Biswas, Bhobanipore, Krishnaghur	6	10	0
„ Keshub Chunder Dev, Seetapore	10	0	0
„ Jogendra Nath Chatterjea, Marwal	6	10	0
„ Ram Lal Chuckerbutty, Chuprah	3	5	0
„ Bunko Behary Buksee, Pakoor	6	10	0
„ Kylash Chunder Bose, Chooramon	4	6	0
„ Biressor Sen, Ooterparah	6	10	0
„ Aghore Chunder Mookerjea, Krishnaghur	10	0	0
„ Satcurry Chatterjea, Sassiram	2	8	0
„ Benode Behary Mitra, Manickgunge	13	4	0
„ Boikunt Nath Roy, Chittagong	6	10	0
„ Sarut Chunder Das, Chattack	3	5	0
„ Bany Madhub Bhattacherjea, Allahabad	13	4	0
„ Kally Churn Banerjea, Rewah	2	4	0
„ Keshub Chunder Mitra, Coochiacole	9	14	0
„ Wooma Churn Kor, Habigunge	5	0	0
„ Kopeeleslar Bhattacherjea, Burpetta	5	0	0
„ Kallycoomar Roy Chowdhry, Barripore	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—20*th February* 1884.

General—14th Feby—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr F T Verner of his Commission as Captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

16th Feby—Mr J Kelleher, Joint Magistrate and Depy Collector, Gya, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R F Rampini, or until further orders.

18th Feby—Mr N Warde-Jones, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hats, Beerbhoom, is transferred to Furreedpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W B Martin, or until further orders.

Baboo Uma Churn Gangooly, Deputy Magistrate and Depy Collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is appointed to have charge of the Satkhira sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Uma Charun Gangooly, or until further orders.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narail, Jessore, is allowed leave for three

months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Dino Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, on leave, is posted to Jessore, and is apptd to have charge of the Narail sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, or until further orders.

Mr W Macpherson, district and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation of Mr H Beveiley, or until further orders.

Mr A Earle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Balarsore, is trasferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed tohave charge of the Tajpore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F H Harding, or until further orders.

19th February—Mr F Jones, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr T J C Grant, or until further orders.

Mr G M Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, is appinted to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr RH Pawsey, or until further orders.

Baboo Nunny Lal Mookerjee, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Dinagepore, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Seeta Nath Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee, Depy Magistrate and Depy Collector, Backergunge, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Balasore.

Lieutenat W C W Rawlinson, Second Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenat-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 9th ultimo.

Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Beerbhoom, and is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Hat sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr N Warde-Jones, or until further orders.

The services of Mr C S Bayley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on special duty, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from 18th instant.

Police.—16th February—In supersession of the order of 19th ultimo, Mr C Jennis, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police is allowed furlough from the 20th March next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it to 1st Sept.

In supersession of the order of the 29th ultimo, Mr H W Boileau is appointed to be a Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr Boileau is posted to the sudder station of the district of Monghyr.

Mr A Shuttleworth, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the sudder station of the district of the Sonthal Purghunnahs.

In supersession of the 29th ultimo, Mr A Hawtagne M Parish is appointed to be a Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr Parish is posted to the sudder station ofhe district of Midnapore.

Registration—16th February—Baboo Kristo Churn Bysack, Special Sub-Registrar of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from 1st proximo.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee is appointed to act as Special Sub-Regiter of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kristo Churn Bysack, or until further orders.

19th February—Moulvie Hadi Ali Khan, Temporary Special Sub-Registrar of Gya, is confirmed in that appointment.

Education—16th February—G Bellet, Officiating Principal Presidency College, is allowed special leave for six months, with effect from 23rd proximo.

Excise—19th February—Baboo Seeta Nath Mookerjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act as Excise Inspector in the Rajshahye Division, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Abinash Chunder Sen, or until further orders.

Medical—15th February—Assistant Surgeon Anund Chunder Mookerjee is appointed to be Superintendent of Vaccination, Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Nath Gupta, Teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Guru Nath Sen is appointed to act as Teacher of Materia Medica Campbell Medical School, Sealdah during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Gupta, or until further orders.

19th February—Assistant Surgeon Neem Chand Gupta, Assistant Surgeon Debendro Nath Gupta, Supernumerery at the Presidency, is allowed leave for twe months,with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan circle, is allowed leave for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of the order of the 12th instant, Assistant Surgeon Dino Bundhoo Dutt is appointed to have medical charge of the Engineering College, Seebpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Shoshi Bhosun Sing, in charge of Mozufferpore Charitable Dispensary,is allowed leave for three months in extension of the leave granted him under the order of 13th November 1883.

Surgeon-Major D'O C Ray, Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for thirty days with effect from 20th Instant.

Surgeon Major F C Nicholson, First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling.

Surgeon E G Russell, Officiating Civil Surgeon Tipperah, is appointed to act as as First Resident Surgeon Presideney General Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon Major F C Nicholson, or until further orders.

Municipal—13th February—The Lieutenant Governor approves the election by the Commissioners of the Dinagepore Municipality of MrJ L Herald, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be their Vice-Chairman.

18th February—Mr A W Mackie is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee of Lohardugga.

Subordinate Educational Service—12th February—Baboo Nogendra Nath Bose, Education Clerk, Hazaribagh, acted as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh, in class VI, from the 16th September, 1883, to thedate on which he was relieved by Baboo Gopal Chundra Ghoshal, the newly appointed Deputy Inspector, vice Baboo Bacharam Roy, retired.

16th February—Mr H Collie, Head Assistant to Director of Public Instruction, class II, is allowed leave of absence for a month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

18th February—Baboo Sri Harsha Bhattacharjea, Fourth Master, Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah (class VII), is appointed to be Second Master, Purulia Zillah School.

Baboo Bana Mally Mookerjea, Second Clerk, office of the Inspector of School, Behar Circle (class VII), is allowed leave of absence for a month, with effect from 13th February or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Surveyor for the Cooch Behar State Railway on a salary of Rs. 60, rising to 100 according to qualifications. None need apply who has no practical knowledge. Preference will be given to him who has experience in plate-laying.

GOBIND CHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Works, Department P. W.
Cooch Behar State.

WANTED an F.A. to serve as the third teacher of the Town School Arrah. The candidate must possess a thorough knowledge of Hindustanee, the salary being at present Rs. 25 with prospects of increase. Candidates are requested to forward to the undersigned their applications with copies of testimonials as early as possible.

MAHMUD-UL NABI,
Secy. to the Town school.
21st February 1884.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 29th February 1884, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay before the Commissioners Budget Estimates for the year 1884-85.
2. The Chairman to submit application from the Vice-Chairman for three months' privilege leave on full pay, and Resolution by Town Council recommending that the leave be granted, and that the Secretary be requested to undertake the duties of the Vice-Chairman, in addition to his own.
3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Special Committee appointed to consult about future and past loans, at a Meeting held on the 7th February, recommending the Commissioners to apply to Government for permission to borrow in gold in London Market.
4. The Chairman to submit Dr. McLeod's resignation of the post of Health Officer ; also Resolutions by the Sanitary Committee and Town Council recommending—(*a*) that a whole time Health-Officer be appointed who should be debarred from private practice and (*b*) that the salary of the appointment be fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
5. Babu Kally Nath Mitter to move "that the Sanitary Committee be constituted a Standing Committee."
6. The Chairman to submit proceedings of Committees regarding the Municipality being relieved of all Police expenditure.
7. To confirm generally the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 26th January, 9th and 16th February.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held in which the following will be transacted :—

1. The Chairman to recommend sanction of a license under Act IV (B. C.) of 1883, for the warehouse at No. 82 Nimtollah Ghat Street.

R. TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED a Professor of mathematics for Higher courses. None need apply, but those who have taken their M. A. Degree in mathematics *with honors.* Salary Rs. 250 per month."

Apply to the Principal,
Hydrabad College, Hydrabad, (Deccan.)

KEDAR NATH BANERJI.
15. *Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.*

Bengal Law Reports—a complete set with Full Bench Rulings—as fresh as new—full bound, Rs. 250.
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Mitacshara Vyavahara Adhyaya—Translated by Colebrooke and Macnaughten, Rs. 5.
Macnaughten—Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Rs. 2-8.
Elberling.—A Treatise of Inheritence, Gift, Will, Sale, Mortgage, with an Introduction on the Laws of Bengal Presideney 1844. Rs. 2.

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The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by L. P. D. Broughton and Robert Belchambers Esqrs. the Commissioners of partition appointed under a Decree dated the 6th day of January 1881 and made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Goods of Prince Golam Mahommed deceased and in Suit No. 746 of 1876 wherein Shahzadah Amed Halimoozumaun the son of the deceased above named is Plaintiff, and Shahzadee Currumunnissa Begum the Daughter of the deceased abovenamed, Imtiazoonnissa Begum the widow of the deceased abovenamed, Mohatollah Bibee who claims to be a widow of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Furrock Shah, son of the Plaintiff and grandson of the said deceased, Shahzadah Mahommed Nussurooddeen Hyder, the son of Shahzadee Omdah Begum deceased and grandson of the said deceased abovenamed, and Fuckroonnissa Begum, Fuckeer Jehan Begum, Rookea Begum, Secunder Begum, Hossein Jehan Begum and Fuzloonnissa Begum, the grand daughters of the said deceased abovenamed are Defendants. Pursuant to an order of the said High Court made in the said suit on and bearing date the 10th day of January 1884, at the Administrator General's Office on the Top floor of the Court House at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 19th day of March 1884, the following valuable property in the Town of Calcutta belonging to the said Estate and which is well worthy the attention of Capitalists will be put up for sale :

All the Three Storied House Godowns and Premises Numbered 1 and 2 (formerly Nos. 4 and 5) Church Lane now occupied by Messrs. Sandersons & Co. Mr. Bruce Eleis and Shaik Secunder at rents at present aggregating the sum of Rupees 1,100 per mensem, together with the land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the some are created and built containing by estimation Two Biggahs one cottah and 12½ chittacks and butted and bounded as follows on the North by Hare Street, on the South by the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Moran & Co., on the East by Church Lane and on the West by the Metcalf Hall or public Library.

The abstract of Title and Conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder Attorney for the Plaintiff at No. 5, Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(Sd.) GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The 15th February 1884.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34, 36 inch
Rs.	15			19			23	26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

	28,	30,	32.	34,	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	18,000	24,000	28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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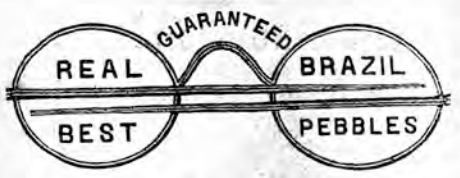

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GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed,, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

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A Head Master for the Garulia Samnuggur Jute Factory Co.'s School. Salary Rs. 25 to 30 per month. Applicants must hold F. A. Certificates.

Apply by letter to WM. SMITH,
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Owing, however, to the excessive heat eliminated in the manipulation of this particular work, Mr. Miller regrets to say that Mr. Bromley, will only be able to work the furnaces during the colder months of the year; therefore, intending patients should make appointments as early as possible before the hot season sets in.

Specimens of this, the *most truly beautiful* and *artistic of all artificial work, may be seen, and fees,* which are the same as in London, obtained on application.

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December 1883.

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This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

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All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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Silks Plain and Brocaded a large assortment in new colors.
Satins in all colors and shades.
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Gentlemen's Silk Dressing Gowns in Assorted colors. Beautifully quilted throughout.
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CARPETS MADE TO ORDER OF ANY SIZE
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শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

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Vice-Presidents :

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Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

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Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

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	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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